

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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FIRST CADESCA MEETING OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

C.A. Situation Viewed

FLO52303 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2048 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Renward Garcia Medrano, secretary of the Action Committee for the Support of Central America's Economic and Social Development [Comite de Accion de Apoyo para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centroamerica -- CADESCA], warned today in this capital that if Central America goes up in flames because of war, the whole of Latin America would be in danger.

In inaugurating the first CADESCA meeting with the attendance of 18 representatives of the highest political level from member countries, Garcia Medrano stressed: We have no right to make mistakes, get behind, or become selfish and petty. Hunger, unemployment, and disease cannot wait.

After noting that the dangers that hover over Central America will not disappear by themselves, the CADESCA leader denied that Latin America [as received] is a no man's land that can be disputed. The Latin American countries are going to its aid to prevent the nations of the region from becoming martyrs of the irrationality of our times, he explained.

He stressed the urgent need to promote the economic and social development of Central America without trying to buy up its sovereignty, and the need to offer technology and training to the region without using them as instruments of cultural and political penetration. Garcia Medrano said that the problems Central America is facing are a direct result of a larger crisis affecting the economies of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras.

He said the Latin American effort is a struggle against time in which the deterioration of security competes with an effort to boost Central American trade to solve the problems of a dramatic scarcity of foreign exchange and a huge debt. The industrialized countries can help speed up the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and the efforts of CADESCA with a greater flexibility in the application of import tariffs for Latin American products.

Central America has the right to hope without sacrificing dignity, Garcia Medrano added after noting that Latin America as a bloc will help solve the main problems of its Central American brothers.

Mexico-C.A. Trade To Be Reactivated

FLO60100 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor announced here today that Mexico will try to reactivate its trade with Central America and promote negotiations for the implementation of import tariffs which will make trade among the countries more attractive to all. Sepulveda Amor opened the first meeting of the Action Committee for the Support of Central America's Economic and Social Development [Comite de Accion de Apoyo para el Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centroamerica -- CADESCA] and also announced that the benefits of the San Jose Pact -- through which Mexico and Venezuela supply oil to Central America and the Caribbean on very easy terms -- will be linked to actions from the Central American Bank of Economic Integration for the region's benefit.

He recalled that the San Jose Pact has been renewed for the fourth time and that this accord also finances the search for energy sources in Central America and the Caribbean. He noted that from 1977 to the present, trade decreased by more than 50 percent and that the purchasing power of these nations dropped by one-third while their foreign debt increased greatly.

Sepulveda Amor urged industrialized countries to support Central America but to respect the principles of nonintervention and the self-determination of people. We refuse to impose opinions and political conditions on the Central American countries, Sepulveda Amor stressed. He added that CADESCA will go to the aid of the region to coordinate mechanisms of financial aid in an effort to reactivate the economy of the isthmus.

He said that Central America has the right to establish its own development system and urged the 18 participating nations to face the profound crisis and advance toward peace through just projects for society and without political bonds. Peace and development are inseparable and unconditional, the Mexican foreign secretary said. In regard to this, he referred to the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama), which rejects subjection and military solutions and promotes a dialogue among all.

In conclusion, Sepulveda Amor, as president of this first CADESCA meeting, called for a redefinition of political support to establish ties of Latin American unity which benefit Central America.

Costa Rica Denies Arming

FL061420 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2140 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Manuel Caravallo, Costa Rican deputy minister of the Presidency, denied here today that his country is arming to defend itself against supposed Nicaraguan aggression.

The Costa Rican official, who is here representing his country's delegation at the meeting of the Action Committee to Support the Economic and Social Development of Central America [Comite de Accion de Apoyo al Desarrollo Economico y Social de Centroamerica] (CADESCA), which begins high level political talks today, said: We were the first ones who were surprised by that information.

Nevertheless, he admitted that Costa Rica is conducting ongoing negotiations with Panama and Venezuela to acquire small arms, transportation equipment, uniforms, and items of logistical support for the police force's protection activities, but that at no time has the country contemplated the possibility of acquiring a large arsenal, not even for defense.

Manuel Caravallo said: In 1949 Costa Rica unilaterally decided to disarm, establishing that the provisions to re-equip the security forces would have to be debated in Congress and submitted to a plebiscite of the people. As far as I know, no one is seeking support for rearmament.

The deputy minister of the Presidency also denied that his government is considering invoking the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR), signed in the 1940's in Rio de Janeiro, to defend itself from possible foreign invasions. He said that the TIAR would only be invoked in an emergency situation or in case of a suspected Nicaraguan invasion of Costa Rica, but these situations do not currently exist and there is nothing to justify invoking the treaty.

MINISTER GRINSPUN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

Creditors Must Refinance Debt

PY061725 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1135 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Mar (NA) -- Argentine economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun has said that the level of reserves ranges between \$900 million and \$1 billion and that the government "is still struggling with an inflation rate that totals 430 percent." He added that since "we do not have enough money to pay our debts," if creditor banks "do not refinance" the foreign debt, "we shall be unable to pay it." Moreover, the economy minister reported that the European Bank for Latin America (BEAL) has increased its margin in dollars for letters of credit by 30 percent.

Grinspun noted that "we are \$2.7 billion overdue" in the payment of the foreign debt. He added that the amounts of the foreign debt due for payment this year will total "about \$21.7 billion." He said: "It is obvious, then, that our creditors must start by refinancing our debt, since not even a large trade surplus of \$3 or \$3.5 billion will suffice."

As for the level of reserves, he said that "we are going to account for everything in up-dated values, and we will study the possibility of including some assets that are not reserves as such," but "we certainly have between \$900 million and \$1 billion in reserves." Grinspun noted in this regard that "it is imperative for a country like Argentina to have this amount in reserves in case unexpected situations arise." He said: "I am not referring to unexpected political events, but others such as a silo catching fire, or the sinking of a ship which then blocks the channel for several days." He added: "That is to say, Argentina has a minimum level of reserves for security reasons in case unexpected situations arise."

According to what the newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO published today, Grinspun denied that the level of reserves surpasses \$900 million or \$1 billion and that the real amount of reserves is not being disclosed for strategic reasons in case a harsher position is adopted regarding the refinancing of the foreign debt. Grinspun added that there are certain operations that cannot be refinanced. He said that examples of these would be loans, swaps, and the payments of the foreign bonds [BONEX]. He noted, however, that all commercial debts and the interest rates on Central Bank debts are being paid, "since we do not want to establish the precedent that the Central Bank does not pay its debts."

Regarding the 33 debt contracts signed by the public sector, Grinspun said that "they must be refinanced in the future." He said: "We told our creditors that they should supply \$1 billion to the Argentine Government to refinance the interests, but that they should not ask us to refloat the standby loan (\$500 million) with the IMF, since it will ask us to curb the inflation rate to 160 percent at a time when we are still struggling with a 430-percent inflation rate."

Grinspun noted that this \$1 billion "is imperative" to pay the \$2.7 billion that are overdue in the payment of the foreign debt, since "we will use this same money" to pay our foreign creditors.

Regarding the overdue payments that the country is confronting, Grinspun said that "we also experienced delays in the payment of promissory notes, but that situation has been normalized."

18-Percent Wage Increase

PY061835 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] The cost of living increased by 17 percent during February. This was officially announced by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun at the end of a meeting of the economic-social cabinet today. Grinspun added that wholesale and construction prices increased by 15.8 and 11.1 percent, respectively. Based on these increases, it has been decided to add 7 percent to the February wage increase, which means that it will now total 18 percent.

Denies Beri Report

PY062142 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun has said that the report on the Argentine situation drawn up by the U.S. consulting agency Beri Inc and issued by an international press agency is false, pointing out that the situation is completely normal and not as described in that press report. The minister said that he will try to find out what the Beri Agency is. There is no reason to cause unrest with a report that, he believes, does not reflect Argentine reality.

We should add that the so-called Beri Report has caused some reaction among the members of the Congress. Here is a report from our congressional correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] A document published in New York by a firm called Beri, entitled the Beri Report, became public knowledge here today. According to this report, President Raul Alfonsin's chances of remaining in power until 1987 are only 40 to 60 percent. This report, which, we repeat, has been released in New York, also indicates that the Argentine political, commercial, and financial situation is somber and virtually calls for an economic blockade of Argentina.

We spoke with Deputy Ruben Rabanal, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, asking for his opinion of the Beri Report.

[Rabanal] I believe that this is a maneuver of the establishment aimed at influencing the [word indistinct] of Argentina, both domestically and abroad. This report fails to perceive that the decision of the country to reestablish the democratic and republican system and to enforce the Constitution is no longer tied to President Alfonsin alone; the fate of the entire nation is tied to it.

Therefore, whatever information this report supplies regarding percentages [words indistinct] has nothing to do with the current status of Argentina. Quite possibly the company that wrote this report did not contact the various sectors of Argentine society, because we may be facing lesser or greater difficulties, but we are all aware that the only way out for our country is democracy and respect for the Constitution.

I find it particularly strange that this report should appear only a few hours before the meeting of international creditors to discuss the renegotiation of our foreign debt. It is a clear-cut [word indistinct] maneuver. [end recording]

CAPUTO DISCUSSES MEXICAN VISIT, RELATIONS

PA061851 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[By Luis Munoz]

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has expressed his opposition to using Latin America or any other region of the developing world as an arena for confrontation between the two superpowers. Interviewed after he had laid a wreath and stood at attention before the Monument to the Homeland (in Chapultepec), the minister asserted that there is a maturing process underway in all strata of Argentine society.

This was his response to a question as to how sensitive his country's Armed Forces are to the elimination of the specter of a new coup. Caputo said that the Armed Forces probably have suffered the most from recent events in the country. Caputo added: "To think of a military process in Argentina at this time would be to ignore public opinion entirely, which is aware of the serious moral, political, economic, and social suffering that we experienced all through these years." He added: I am sure that the Armed Forces are aware "that they can never again gamble their prestige as a military institution on a political adventure, much less on an economic adventure."

Later, he stressed: What is happening -- this whole process of judicial action -- will not weaken the Armed Forces; quite the contrary, it will strengthen them. What is happening will not weaken the democratic process, but will strengthen it.

Priorities Established for an Exchange

Asked about the purpose of his visit to Mexico, Caputo said this has been a preliminary trip. He is working with his Mexican counterpart Sepulveda Amor to identify measures that will facilitate bilateral relations between Mexico and Argentina. Caputo said: We are working "to wrap these priorities up into a political package. These priorities will later be submitted to the two presidents, Miguel de la Madrid and Raul Alfonsin, so that the Mexican president's visit to our country will not only carry the political significance that it already has, but will mark a formal beginning of all these exchange activities we have been discussing."

The United States' Withdrawal Weakens UNESCO

Finally, Caputo expressed his regret at the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO, because this weakens an institution that has always played an important role, regardless of its problems.

REPORTAGE ON POLISH PRIMATE JOZEF GLEMP'S VISITArrives, Meets Polish Immigrants

PY021604 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Text] Msgr Jozef Glemp, president of the Polish Bishops Conference, said after he arrived in the country yesterday that he was pleased to step on Argentine soil for the first time. I will pray along with all of you for your well-being and progress with God's help, he said.

In Wanda, 270 km from Posadas, Glemp met with Polish immigrants. Glemp, who arrived from Brazil, entered the country through Puerto Iguazu.

The church dignitary will travel to Posadas today. On his way he will visit Polish immigrants at Gobernador Roca and the San Ignacio Jesuit ruins. On Saturday morning, Msgr Glemp will travel to Buenos Aires where he will meet with President Raul Alfonsin, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and others.

Denies Criticizing Walesa

PY031900 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1550 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (NA) -- Polish Cardinal Jozef Glemp today denied having criticized union leader Lech Walesa and claimed that he has "publicly defended him." Glemp made these remarks at a press conference today at noon at the Apostolic Nunciature. The head of the Polish church also said that the Polish Episcopate "has never abstained from defending the rights of the workers."

Received by Alfonsin

PY051955 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (DYN) -- Polish Cardinal Monsignor Jozef Glemp praised President Alfonsin's personality after a "courtesy call" that he paid the chief of state today at noon. Glemp, who was accompanied to the meeting by Apostolic Nuncio Ubaldo Calabresi and two members of his delegation, said that he received a "good impression" from Alfonsin, the impression of a calm person full of concern for solving the national problems.

The cardinal, who is on a pastoral visit, spoke briefly with the press after the meeting. Concerning current relations between the Polish Government and the Polish Catholic Church, he said that "an understanding" has been reached. He added, however, that a "very serious crisis," which makes it "impossible to satisfy all the needs of the workers," still prevails in Poland.

Asked if he believes that Solidarity leader Lech Walesa deserved the Nobel Peace Prize, Glemp said that "the committee that gave him the prize judged that he deserved it, and I am not the one to judge."

Foreign Minister Dante Caputo accompanied Alfonsin during the meeting with the Polish bishop, a meeting that only lasted a few minutes.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS TO VISIT IN JUNE

PY060225 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 9

[Excerpts] Two British members of Parliament, Cyril Townsend, a Conservative; and George Foulkes, a Laborite, will come to Buenos Aires in June to promote direct Argentine-British talks on the Malvinas, Senator Adolfo Gass announced yesterday. Gass, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, denied press reports that Townsend and Foulkes had suspended their trip to Buenos Aires and noted that "they had merely postponed it until June for political reasons."

Gass also said that a trip to London by Argentine congressmen to return the visit of the British parliamentarians is "quite possible" and that their mission would also be to seek "direct talks" between the two governments on the South Atlantic Archipelago. Gass also described the visit of both Townsend and Foulkes as important "because it will mark the opening of a new path" toward eventual official, bilateral negotiations.

SENATOR ADVOCATES 'EXPROPRIATION' OF UK ASSETS

PY051638 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Mar 84 p 5

[Text] Salta, (NA) -- Senator Luis Leon (Radical-Chaco) said he advocates "the expropriation of English assets in our country," and that "British companies be barred from participating in (Argentine) tenders," because "they are the pirates who usurped our holdings in the South Atlantic and killed our boys." In statements to the Salta daily EL TRIBUNO, Leon, who is a member of the Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be the "first point" on the agenda in any future talks with Britain. Argentina, he said, must be "clearly intransigent" on this subject, and emphasized that negotiations between both countries must not be resumed "merely so that someone in London may export or import goods."

NORWEGIAN OFFICIAL BERG ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PY051051 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (NA) -- Norwegian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Eivind Berg tonight commented that "Argentina now plays a leading role in world politics." Berg spoke at Ezeiza airport upon his arrival in the country for a 4-day visit. Berg will meet with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, among other officials. "During those meetings we will discuss matters of bilateral interest like trade, maritime transportation, fishing, and the development of offshore oil exploration," Berg said. Berg added that "we will also discuss disarmament and the nuclear arms race between world powers."

TRADE COMMISSION HEAD LEAVES FOR TAIWAN

PY051200 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0109 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Mar (TELAM) -- Shortly before leaving for Taiwan at the invitation of the Taiwan government, Julio Migliozi (Justicialist Party, Buenos Aires Province), chairman of the Trade Commission at the Chamber of Deputies, said today that he is opposed to the system under which most Argentine products are distributed by multinational trusts.

Concerning his mission in Taiwan, Migliozi said that he wants to get acquainted with a country with a yearly export volume of nearly \$30 billion, while its population of 19 million inhabits a land much smaller than Argentina. One of Migliozi's objectives is to strike a barter deal on unfermented grape juice from Mendoza Province's wine industry for Taiwan fertilizer.

TRADE, INTEGRATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BRAZIL

PY022325 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 2 Mar 84 p 12

[Text] The president of Government Oil Deposits (YPF) Hector J. Fiorioli, has confirmed that an agreement has been reached for an overall Argentine-Brazilian integration in the petrochemical and trade and technology fields.

The binational agreement between YPF and Petrobras and its subsidiaries is part of a hemispheric integration program to draw together all countries that are capable of becoming members or that adhere to the above-mentioned objectives, Fiorioli said.

Fiorioli revealed that in the talks held with Brazilian oil and energy officials a commitment was made to expand negotiations "beyond the field of petrochemistry." In these talks, which were held in the border town of Foz de Iguazu, progress was made toward a joint venture in setting up a petrochemical plant in Misiones Province for processing gas produced in Salta Province to manufacture nitrogenated fertilizers and farming chemicals for the Brazilian market.

Fiorioli announced that four commissions were established which, in no more than 2 weeks, should "be operating together to set forth the common objectives outlined in the agreements that were reached."

To give an idea of the fields that will be covered, Fiorioli reported on the creation of a gas commission, for example, and of a technological commission. Brazil and Argentina are to route through these commissions a permanent exchange of information on increasing production.

A third commission will be in charge of petrochemicals, fertilizers, and farming chemistry in general, while a fourth will review bilateral trade on oil byproducts.

Fiorioli stressed that in the case of the exploitation of Argentine gas, the consumption of large gas reserves that are located throughout Argentina, particularly in northern Argentina, will be promoted.

SENATE RATIFIES AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS PACT

PY021510 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Relay from Congress]

[Excerpts] The Senate last night discussed the ratification of the American Human Rights Convention, also known as the San Jose de Costa Rica Pact. The session was presided over by Dr Victor Martinez, and it was especially attended by Costa Rican Ambassador (Roberto Moranes Valle), Inter-American Human Rights Court President (Pedro Maitland), and Inter-American Human Rights Court Secretary (Charles Moyer). The bill, which had already been approved by the Chamber of Deputies, was unanimously approved by the Senate.

FORD WORKERS DEMONSTRATE TO PROTEST WAGES

PY042140 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Mar 84 p 9

[Excerpt] Over 1,000 Ford Motor workers, dressed in blue and gray factory overalls, marched on the Labour Ministry and Government House yesterday in demand of higher wages and waving banners asking President Raul Alfonsin "Workers (Argentina) vs Ford (USA): Who Are You For, Raul?"

The government meanwhile put off its official announcement of an additional February wage hike until early next week, and the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) announced an assembly meeting next Wednesday of the 107 union secretaries-general belonging to the union federation.

In a statement issued by the Ford workers, who had carried out 42 days of production stoppages before agreeing to conciliation talks with administration and Labour Ministry officials, it was noted that in 1975 a worker could buy a car with 14 months' wages, while today it would take 100. The workers claimed that the average Ford wage is \$A4,500 monthly.

MIGRATIONS DIRECTOR ON AMNESTY FOR ALIENS

PY051302 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Salta, Argentina, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Migrations Deputy Director Juan Carlos Millan reasserted that a broad amnesty will be enacted for all aliens who are illegally residing in Argentina and who entered the country before 15 November 1983. In comments to the press today in Salta, a city 1,800 km northwest of Buenos Aires, Millan added that through that legislation the country's traditional policy of hospitality will be resumed. There are tens of thousands of aliens residing in Argentina, many of them illegally. Most aliens have come from Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile.

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER DIES -- Mar del Plata, 25 Feb (NA) -- Argentine writer and journalist Alfredo Varela, who was also a member of the Argentine Communist Party Central Committee, died here today. He was 70 years old. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 25 Feb 84 PY]

PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 29 Feb (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry today reported that the Paraguayan Government has approved the appointment of Raul Quijano as new Argentine ambassador to Paraguay. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1813 GMT 29 Feb 84 PY]

PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES AMBASSADOR -- The Peruvian Government has approved the appointment of Dr Anselmo Marini as new Argentine ambassador to Peru. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 28 Feb 84 p 5 PY]

FIGUEIREDO ADDRESSES CONGRESS ON ECONOMY, POLITICS

PY061455 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Mar 84 p 2

["Text" of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's message to Congress on the opening of the 1984 period of sessions on 1 March in Brasilia]

[Text] Members of Congress:

These are not easy times. After a long period of prosperity in the 1970's, we have experienced an unprecedented economic crisis. Year after year, we have had to confront difficulties that have challenged our strength, our energy, and our ability to retake the course of progress that we desire.

International economic conditions have forced us to adapt to the general recession. We had to adopt the same major policy guidelines that the other economies of the world have designed to cope with the crisis.

On the basis of an impartial and realistic approach, efforts have been made to reach, at the expense of considerable sacrifice, the financial and economic balance that is the foundation of normal national life.

The adjustment program for the economy that we have adopted yielded positive results in 1983. Among the results is the trade surplus, which was the largest in our history. However, the inflow of net capital decreased, and we were not able to compensate for the current account deficit. This imbalance forced us to undertake new negotiations to ensure the receipt of foreign financial resources in 1984.

On the domestic front, the adjustment program continued vigorously in an effort to create proper conditions for the reactivation of the economy. The curbing of inflation and the reduction of interest rates were two objectives constantly pursued by the government. In this regard, efforts were made particularly to reduce the deficit of the public sector. We resorted to all available means to reduce our dependence on foreign countries, curb inflation, halt the recession, retake the course of development, meet balance-of-payments requirements, and reduce unemployment. There are indications that the first positive results of this policy may be attained in 1984.

It would have been better not to have had to subject our economy to this adjustment. It would have been better not to have been affected by the recessionary wave. It would have been better to impose adjustment or austerity measures that are milder than those which we were forced to adopt. It would have been better if there were a less severe alternative to the decisions that we had to make to cope with the present crisis. However, the formulas that we have applied here are not substantially different from those that are recommended in economic theories.

The recession has affected all countries. Everyone has suffered its effects, although in various degrees and different forms. The effects have not been the same in industrialized and developing countries. Being more vulnerable, the developing countries have been more deeply affected by the successive financial shocks that have hit the world. Specialists have classified the less rich countries in two categories: Those that do not grow and those that are in the middle of their development process, and, therefore, have a better chance of adjusting, though painfully, to the difficult financial and socioeconomic situation.

We are aware of the seriousness of the problems that we have to confront, problems that are dramatic and must be urgently solved.

Comprehensive programs have been implemented to overcome those evils. In all sectors, the government has broadened the scope of its actions in order to meet the multiple demands of the people.

Everything would be easier if problems did not change. Climate changes, for example, have meant more expenditures for the government. The disorganized and rapid population growth has enlarged the number of those who need the help of society to live and meet their needs. In this regard, the warning that society must not create more problems than it can handle has not been needed. The myth that the state has unlimited power leads the people to ask everything from it. Under the pressure of this myth, the scope of the task of the government has constantly expanded. The inability to successfully carry out the task that the government undertakes on behalf of the public good generates discontent, a feeling that political opponents spur on and use to their advantage.

While it is responsible for the solution of problems which are formed within its own borders, the state is also charged with responsibility for what happens beyond its territorial limits. This reasoning ignores the fact that we are living under the conditions of international interdependence, as if the crisis we are enduring were a regional, a Brazilian crisis, and not a world crisis.

Moreover, things which not even the industrialized countries manage to achieve are expected from the national government. Whether affected or not by the recession, the nations which dominate the world economy are far from solving their own social problems, even those having to do with the elimination of poverty.

Pointing out obstacles to the mission we should fulfill in order to achieve our economic recovery does not imply any kind of excuse, nor does it mean discouragement or a weakening of the will or determination to use the power of imagination or the material or technical resources we have at hand to overcome the adverse situation.

Despite all, and without being among the industrialized nations, Brazil, among the countries adversely affected by the world crisis, is in an encouraging position. During an extended period of rapid growth, Brazil developed in all sectors. It expanded materially and socially, trying to make up for omissions which have been threatening its present and future. The achievements justify the belief that the country will continue utilizing, with increasing effectiveness, its enormous natural resources, its enviable human potential, and its strong productive structure.

Huge undertakings have taken place during the past few years in all sectors. This is not the right time to mention them. As an example, however, I want to mention what has been done in the energy sector. Concerning petroleum alone, in approximately 3 years we managed to accelerate the pace of research and production in such a manner that more than half of the oil we consume today is now extracted directly from Brazilian deposits.

We will no longer be listed in the future among the countries without petroleum. If petroleum production continues increasing for a few years more at the same rate, the day of our self-sufficiency in petroleum will be very near. It has been proven that, although facts are sometimes really obstinate, that obstinacy can be overcome by political determination, by tenacity, and by technology.

There are other important factors that inspire confidence in the continuation of progress, which is Brazil's permanent objective. The most outstanding of these factors are the creative capacity of the Brazilian people and the stability and preservation of the main aspects of its political system.

Therefore, our optimism about our ability to ward off, through our own efforts, the serious problems that are affecting us is well justified. This optimism is enhanced by the financial operations Brazil carried out abroad at the end of January. The relative tranquillity derived from Brazil's ability to meet its international obligations opens favorable horizons for the country in the near future. These operations also show the confidence of financial institutions in our economic potential and in the adequate financial policy laid out by Brazil.

Brazil is aware of its greatness. It knows that in order to build its future, it must start by trusting itself. No matter how many setbacks Brazil may encounter as a result of the overall situation, Brazil will find the means to resume the path of prosperity, mainly through developing its own resources. It is up to us to build our own country.

Despite the partial success that has been pointed out, the foreign debt, due to its volume and its amortization and interest clauses, will continue to demand the government's constant attention. Our political will, along with the political understanding of the international community, will surely converge on points that will make it possible to find a formula consistent with the mutual interests to find an appropriate solution to the serious foreign debt problem. I believe that I interpreted the nation's aspiration when at the United Nations I proposed the establishment of new bases for regulating international economic and financial relations.

We have enough of a potential in resources to resume the path of prosperity. So we only need to vigorously promote the decline of inflation, the turnabout of recession, the stimulus for all kinds of productive activities, the creation of jobs, the reduction of poverty, and in sum the recovery of our economy. In this context, the need to impose a budgetary balance and a drastic reduction in the internal public debt must not be forgotten. Since the internal debt and the budget deficit are primary factors in the inflationary escalation, the danger of those factors cannot be overlooked.

Carefulness should, however, be exercised so that the restraining measures to that effect do not stymie the growth of the economy, which is essential for improving our social structure. It is therefore necessary to tackle with firmness and determination the economic, financial, and political engineering tasks aimed at restoring prosperity and at consolidating our democratic institutions.

On the internal front, we have shown courage and seriousness in adopting over the recent period harsh and painful measures to protect our situation from impending dangers, but these have not yet been completely averted. We have enough creditworthiness and command sufficient respect to enable us to seek a treatment at the international level that will make it easier to proceed with our development.

The return of prosperity that is already being noticed in some industrialized countries may soon revive the economy of the nations most affected by stagnation. We do not know, however, how long that will take, nor do we know the extent of the announced recovery. We are also not sure whether the emerging recovery will last, or whether it is just temporary.

The observation of the social reality, fraught with so many problems, leads to the conclusion that the crisis which has been buffeting the world for more than 4 years is far from being over. Were it not so, many nations in the world would not deliberately continue to restrain their economic activities, to exert efforts to curtail imports and to expand exports, and to reciprocally transfer to one another the pernicious effects of that policy.

The situation would not be so serious if the crisis were only economic; if only the economic theories of the past were powerless to solve the problems of the present; if the future were not shrouded in darkness as far as the other aspects of reality are concerned; and if the crisis were only strictly political.

However, the crisis is not restricted to the economic area, or to the strictly political area. More than simply economic, more than political in the usual sense, the present crisis is of such a scope that it shakes up customs and mental habits that are seemingly unchangeable.

Although in Brazil the economic crisis is put in first place, the political crisis is currently the main source of concern, because we are living in an essentially political time. Almost everything depends on the policy and the decisions that are adopted in this regard. Right are those who maintain that politics deals with the most complex and cherished things, such as life, fate, and the freedom of people, communities, and now of humanity itself.

Nothing is more important in politics than preserving the alertness, lucidity, and acuity of our intelligence and the pureness and the limpidity of our will. The saying that in politics it is as important not to deceive oneself as not to deceive others is correct.

Politics, good politics, supposes an open, rational, and critical society: A society which, through the free play of the people's intelligence, corrects its defects, cleanses its vices, and establishes order, security, and justice; a society which rejects the dogmatism of the owners of truth; a society marked by solidarity, cooperation, and permanent development; a society in which freedom is an instrument for personal progress and common well-being; a society in which the rights of a person do not entitle him to violate the rights of others.

We stand at the threshold of a year which is eminently important politically. The forces at the disposal of public opinion leaders have been set loose and free. I was aware of what was going to happen during my tenure when I committed myself to turn this country into a democracy. I have not neglected my promise. I have one by one removed the obstacles that could hinder in any way the exercise of civil and political rights. I have guaranteed public liberties. There has never been so much freedom in this country, or better said, there has never been more freedom in it than now. All Brazilians are entitled to the rights I have guaranteed.

I am aware that the escalation of demands, typical of a democracy, increases the government's responsibilities. Nevertheless, I do not think that because of this democracy may become unmanageable, but I do believe that in view of this responsibility entrusted to it, the government must do its utmost to fulfill the new and constant demands being imposed on it by society.

When I refer to the government, I am not only referring to the executive branch, but I am also referring to the legislative branch, which, within its framework, shares the government tasks with the public administration.

The legislative branch's participation in the government's tasks represents a right and a duty. The cooperation of all sectors of society to draw up common projects and join forces in order to materialize those collective desires is also a duty.

To be aware of the current situation is necessary to shape the future and to function efficiently on the bases of the reality that surrounds us. It is not always easy to grasp the present objectively. There will always be someone who will maintain that one can only know the past and not the present since this is something that only generations to come will be able to appreciate.

I admit that the knowledge of the present may be fragmentary, imperfect, and imprecise. Nevertheless, it will still be necessary to set the guidelines for the immediate future and to prepare the ground for the future.

The knowledge of the present and of the recent past reveals the magnitude of what has been done for our nation. Nevertheless, it also reveals the magnitude of what still remains to be done in all areas, such as the formulation of new initiatives, the correction of guidelines, or the reactivation of existing courses of action.

Social expenditures continue to enjoy priority attention. The people have an urgent need for more education at all levels, for more technology, either foreign or domestic; they want the elimination of impoverished areas and, mainly, of absolute poverty; they want the sacrifices imposed to cope with the crisis to be justly shared; they want better and more just distribution of income; they want inflation to be halted; they want to keep their jobs as well as new jobs to be created so that all manpower can soon be put to work; they want higher production output in all sectors; they want a vigorous war to be waged against the obstinate course of events; they want each sector participating in the political dialogue to strive to discover the truth, rather than claim that it is right; they want the political development to be governed by the idea that having institutions that are just is as important as having men who are good, the good, law-abiding men of the fatherland.

Members of congress, the executive branch is aware of its limitations. It is aware that it does not know everything. It is aware that most of its setbacks can be compensated for by the cooperation of the legislative branch, a cooperation that is vital in the public interest.

The executive branch is aware of the invaluable importance of congresses in pluralistic democracies, which are open to dialogue and debate and which are ruled by reason and justice. The executive branch does not believe that men become reasonable only after they have tried all other alternatives.

I am not alone in the imperative task of preserving and defending the Constitution. The Congress and the Supreme Federal Tribunal are by my side to discharge this duty, which is common to us. I underline the need to strive for observance of the Constitution, because the Constitution, as a whole, must be strictly respected. Only in this way will there be harmony between its spirit and letter and the sociopolitical conduct that it is supposed to govern. Yet I believe that some topics of the Constitution must be amended in a progressive manner.

Social democracy, which has been a constitutional mandate for us since the 1930's, is an ethical imperative whose attainment calls for unlimited efforts. No individual branch of government is powerful enough to achieve it. It is the responsibility of everyone, a task in which Congress plays a major role.

The battles that lie ahead will be won with the courageous and idealistic participation of Congress. We must think of Brazil and not of our personal interests. We must think of Brazil and review the problems and solutions that best fit the nation. Hopeful and eager, the country has faith in its future, in the capacity of its political leaders, in their creative power, and in their courage.

Members of congress, unselfish and courageous, Brazilian society has confidence in itself and in its institutions. Free and democratic as they are, our institutions, which are always improving, are ready to build our future, a future that appears full of threat and promise as it nears the present time.

Brasilia, 1 March 1984 [Signed] Joao Figueiredo

MILITARY SEMINAR WITH U.S. SHOWS RAPPROCHEMENT

PY061445 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Mar 84 p 4

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazilian and U.S. Army officers will hold a military doctrine seminar from 19 to 23 March. The seminar, which will be held at the Army Headquarters auditorium in the Urban Military Sector, is regarded by officers of the ground forces as the first practical result of the military rapprochement between the two countries, a rapprochement which started 1 year ago following Ronald Reagan's visit to Brazil.

Two work groups will participate in the seminar; the U.S. group, which will be led by Brigadier General John Greenway, an expert on military doctrine, and the Brazilian group, which will be led by Brigadier General Hans Haltemburg of the Army Staff 3d Department which deals with operations and doctrine.

The seminar and the memorandum of cooperation in military industry, which was signed almost 2 months ago by Foreign Ministers Saraiva Guerreiro and George Shultz, are considered as only the visible results of this new stage of close U.S. and Brazilian military companionship. One of the results that is regarded as being of utmost importance is the increase in the exchange of "intelligence," as the Americans call it. The Brazilian military acknowledges the fact that, after 1 year of work by the work groups, the group working on cooperation in the military industry sector was the one that encountered the most problems.

PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY MAY CHANGE TO NATURAL GAS

PY051229 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The national petrochemical industry is concerned about the plans of Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries which will come into the market in the next 2 years using U.S. technology based on natural gas, which is 10 times cheaper than naftas, which costs \$220 per ton. Abiquim, the Brazilian Association of the Chemicals and Byproducts Industry, has said that the production of basic petrochemicals from nafta is thus unviable. The national industry then has two alternatives: to quit manufacturing basic petrochemicals or to change its structure to utilize natural gas.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON BEAGLE, BOLIVIAN RELATIONS

PY061420 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that the fact that the Vatican, Argentina, and Chile have issued a joint communique to announce that the Argentine and Chilean representatives are holding intense negotiations to draft a final treaty shows that there is progress in the mediation process.

The foreign minister noted that the joint communique is another step in the mediation. The communique says that since both delegations believe it is necessary to give a complete report on the mediation process to their respective governments, they have decided that members of their delegations will go to Argentina and Chile for this purpose.

Asked about the situation of the four extremists who have sought refuge at the nunciature, Jaime del Valle replied that the calm that has surrounded the case in the last few days is in itself a sign of progress.

The foreign minister also reported that Bolivian and Chilean diplomatic representatives will soon meet in Geneva [as heard] to discuss the Bolivian sea issue.

He said: [Begin Del Valle recording] There are three well-defined stages regarding the Bolivian issue: The first is the stage of rapprochement, which aims at overcoming all those (?problems) that have been blocking normal relations between our two countries. Once this stage is over, we can normalize bilateral diplomatic relations. Only after this is done we can start discussing all the bilateral problems affecting our countries, among which is the sea issue. These three stages are clearly defined in the OAS resolution, and these are the stages we shall follow. [end recording]

The foreign minister added that within approximately 40 days, Bolivian and Chilean diplomats may hold a meeting in Bogota, Colombia.

Moreover, Colonel Ernesto Videla, the chief of the Chilean delegation to the papal mediation process, has arrived in Chile. Videla has already held a meeting with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, whom he briefed on the activities that the delegation carried out in Rome over the past 40 days within the mediation process. He is also scheduled to meet with Pinochet for the same purpose.

AD, CNT, CNS LEADERS DISCUSS JOINT STRATEGY

PY062058 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] The Democratic Alliance [AD], headed by President Gabriel Valdez, and other AD members including Mario Sharpe and Armando Jaramillo have held a meeting with members of the National Workers Command [CNT] headed by Rodolfo Seguel; President of the National Union Coordinating Board [CNS] Manuel Bustos; the head of the Democratic Union of Workers, Ernel Flores; and about a dozen other union leaders in the headquarters of the Copper Workers Confederation.

Following the meeting, Gabriel Valdez told the press that the meeting was the beginning of permanent contacts between the main opposition forces aimed at organizing demonstrations. Gabriel Valdez said that the date for the forthcoming protest scheduled for 27 March has not been changed. He indicated that the meeting served to analyze the best way to carry out the day of national protest, adding that instructions for the demonstration will be announced this weekend.

[Begin Valdez recording] We discussed how we can best carry out the protest. We all agreed that the protest should be peaceful. I hope the instructions for the protest will be the same for the CNT as for the AD, and that they will be released this weekend. [end recording]

Asked if the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] is included among the groups organizing the protest -- the CNT plans to meet the MDP tomorrow -- Gabriel Valdez said: [Begin Valdez recording] Last year we had joint committees for carrying out demonstrations, and I see no reason why we should not have joint committees again this year. [end recording]

Rodolfo Seguel said that the meeting was a positive event and that its purpose was to coordinate with political parties the demonstrations planned for this year. [Begin Seguel recording] The meeting was held in accordance with the agreements reached in Puente Alto. The CNT invited the AD and the CNS to discuss the demonstrations to be held during 1984 and the proposals we are making to Chilean workers and political parties for the period of transition to a democratic process. The meeting was positive because the AD members, particularly its president, received our proposals very well. [end recording]

OPPOSITION YOUTH STAGE RALLY IN SANTIAGO

PY061830 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Feb 84 p C 3

[Text] Youth groups representing the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the United Popular Action Movement (MAPU), the Christian Left, and the Radical Left packed three-quarters of Caupolican Colosseum yesterday afternoon during a rally marking the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Sole Central Organization of Workers (CUT). The speakers at the gathering stressed that the main reason for the rally was "the campaign launched by the opposition parties for a nationwide stoppage and the overthrow of the military regime."

Among those presiding over the rally were the founders of the now defunct CUT, Humberto Elgueta and Clotario Blest (the latter CUT's founder-president), and leaders Leandro Moreno and Julio Benitez.

Also present were: Manuel Rodriguez, a leader of the Confederation of Copper Workers; Sergio Troncoso, president of the Construction Workers Union; Manuel Caro, president of the Restaurant Workers Federation; Carlos Opazo, a leader of the El Surco Peasants Confederation; Juan Antinao, a leader of the Mineworkers Confederation; Guillermo Alvarez, a leader of the Longshoremens Union; Samuel Astorga, from Iquique, a former deputy of the Christian Democratic Party, who was booed when he introduced himself as a militant of the Christian Left; and other opposition leaders.

As they had said in advance, neither the leaders nor the organizations which make up the National Workers Command [CNT], led by Rodolfo Seguel, attended. The top CNT leaders believed that this rally could have a divisive effect on the country's union movement.

The audience also applauded the presence of the leaders of Santiago's downtown street vendors and the delegations of relatives of missing persons.

The main speaker among the six who spoke, all of them former CUT leaders, was Clotario Blest, who received a commemoration plaque. In his speech, Blest recalled that the CUT was dissolved by Decree-Law No 13, dated 17 December 1973. He stated that the CUT has not disappeared but is very much alive, and that it only remains for "the youth of today to live up to their responsibilities so that CUT will regain its power. This, once accomplished, will mean that the present incumbent will not last 24 hours in power."

Placards and banners of the dissolved Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Christian Left, MAPU, Chilean flags with slogans of the outlawed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], banners with slogans supporting Manuel Almeyda and others were seen at the rally.

No large deployment of police was seen in the area, and the demonstrators left the place in an orderly way.

Humberto Elgueta, of the Chilean Teachers Union; Leandro Moreno, one of the CUT founders; former Deputy Samuel Astorga; Julio Valderrama, another CUT founder; and former CUT leaders Luis Maluenda and Manuel Dinamarca also spoke at the rally.

FORMER CONGRESSMAN COMMENTS ON NEW DAILY, CNI

PY062054 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The new daily FORTIN MAPOCHO will open the way for freedom of expression, former Congressman Jorge Lavandero has said in reference to the new daily, which appeared today. [Begin Lavandero recording] This newspaper, which does not belong to any one person but to everyone, is going to fulfill the objectives and dreams of real professional journalists. [end recording]

Jorge Donoso, director of the new daily, said that it is a pluralist publication, both from the viewpoint of the people working for it as well as from the material it publishes. [Begin Donoso recording] Despite all the obstacles the government has put up to prevent freedom of expression, it is important for journalists to have an opportunity to say the truth. It is important to have a publication that has the basic objective of conveying the truth to the Chilean people. [end recording]

Asked how this newspaper would explain the 24-hour arrest of journalist Carmen Imperatore and photographer Alejandro Erazo by the National Intelligence Center, he said: [Begin Donoso recording] I believe that this is another demonstration of the obstacles to freedom of expression in Chile. Their 24-hour detention can under no circumstances be explained. [end recording] In conclusion, Donoso said that it does not take 24 hours to check someone's address.

PATRIA COMMENTS ON MOPOCO ON U.S. TERRORIST LIST

PY022355 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Mar 84 p 5

[Editorial: "International Terrorism, a Statistical Overview of International Terrorist Hostage Seizures for January 1968 through December 1982; March 1983"]

[Text] The newspaper ABC COLOR is very concerned about the official document that is now in the hands of the Interior Ministry which was prepared by the Office for Combating Terrorism of the Department of State. The document lists all organizations in the world that are considered terrorist organizations, including the MOPOCO [Colorado Popular Movement].

In yesterday's issue, ABC once again requested that the document be published, and it even insisted on the denial of knowledge of such a document made by the U.S. ambassador in Paraguay.

Now, the fact that PATRIA does not publish it or that the U.S. ambassador does not know about it does not mean that the document does not exist. And PATRIA does not publish it simply because the document is an official paper published by a government office of a friendly country, this is to say, that it is a document of such a nature that discretion is required in the first place; and in the second place, it is written in English and no official translation into Spanish has been provided. And PATRIA will not commit the impropriety of providing its own translation, as ABC has done in similar circumstances. However, nothing prevents the Interior Ministry and, by extension, a leader of the Colorado Party from using the substance of the information, which deserves all credibility, to report to the citizenry about the truth contained in the document. And more yet, nothing prevents the government to which the interior minister belongs from taking into consideration such information for whatever purpose might be necessary, up until the time the aforementioned office of the U.S. Government issues a denial.

On the other hand, we do not doubt that Ambassador Davis is telling the truth in saying that he "knows nothing about the existence of the alleged document." Without detriment for the respect the distinguished diplomat deserves, it should be taken into account that, in addition to the normal channels, special connections exist among all friendly countries in the world, particularly regarding matters of security and intelligence. Given the special nature of the information on terrorism, it is likely that this information has come through those special connections.

In view of what has been said above, the intense campaign carried out by ABC to deprive the categorical affirmation made by the interior minister of credibility does not have ground to stand on. In the Colorado government of President Stroessner, a minister has been entrusted with that position because he is an experienced, balanced, and judicious man. So, offense and disrespect might be committed in supposing that such a man would involve the official organs of a friendly country in falsehoods. Doctor Montanaro did not do that, because he has the information and used it in the public interest.

He cannot satisfy a morbid curiosity, because he respects the source of the information and the information itself which, incidentally, is denied (or intended to be denied) in the pages of ABC, by the allies of the MOPOCO in the National Accord, but not by MOPOCO itself, the spokesman of which, Doctor Casabianca, has limited himself to voicing an empty expression of democratic convictions, without directly addressing the accusation implicit in the document. Moreover, Doctor Casabianca, nor anybody else with the freedom of action they enjoy, has at no time requested the interior minister to allow him to read the document, be honest in recognizing its existence, and if he has a clear conscience deny the information, if he can.

On the other hand, there are facts that suggest that the extremist leanings of MOPOCO: its voluntary membership in an odd group such as the so-called National Accord which functions outside the law; its abusive use, which is even a bold crime, of the official name of the legitimate Colorados to sow confusion in the domestic and foreign public; its complicity with the National Accord in violating the national Constitution by establishing alliances with and subordination to foreign political parties and international groupings of those parties; its decision to send to Geneva as its "representative" Andino Gill Oporto, who has spent some time in Cuba; and its participation in the Plaza Italia mini-rally, acting as hosts to "Brazilian congressmen" of the opposition in the brotherly country whose party is exerting every effort to block the extradition of Mario Firmenich, the avowed assassin of Aramburu and the man who launched the "dirty war" which wracked Argentina [as published].

What do these attitudes point to? Obviously to violence. And is not violence the final result of the mentality and the position of terrorists and kidnappers?

The national government, assured of its strength, opened the country's doors to the MOPOCO, which did not waste time in sidestepping the rules of coexistence.

It can be concluded from all that has been said that what the document, which does exist, says is being gradually borne out by facts.

In the meantime, since the question revolves on consultations and investigations, we can gladly provide some references so that the problem affecting the distinguished ambassador of the United States can be clarified promptly. The document was prepared by the Office for Combatting Terrorism of the Department of State in March 1983, consolidating information gathered from 1968 through December 1983. What's more, on page 10, in a long list by organizations and countries, there is an entry: "Popular Colorado Movement" (Movimiento Popular Colorado, literally translated, and Paraguay under the countries column, should there be any doubt). And more yet, this Paraguayan terrorist movement is listed among other well-known similar organizations, such as the M-19 of Colombia, the Al Fatah of Palestine, the Montoneros of Argentina, the People's Revolutionary Army of Argentina, the Popular Liberation Forces of El Salvador, the Red Brigade of Italy, the Tupamaros of Uruguay, the Grapo of Spain, the Guerrilla Army of the Poor of Guatemala, the Revolutionary Union of Honduras, the Japanese Red Army of Japan, the Provisional Army of Ireland, and many other terrorist organizations, including the famous ETA, which is causing many headaches to the Spanish Government today.

COLORADO POPULAR MOVEMENT ISSUES MANIFESTO

PY051809 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 4 Mar 84 p 5

["First part" of manifesto issued by the Colorado Popular Movement, MOPOCO, on 4 March in Asuncion]

[Excerpt] The Return of MOPOCO and Its Current Political Line

For nearly 25 years our movement has been banished from Paraguayan civic affairs. During this long period, the government junta of our organization has led the struggle against the dictatorial regime from exile, always demanding its right to develop its activities within the country. Motivated by its avowed intention of restoring democracy, it formed the Paraguayan National Accord in 1978 along with the Febrerista Revolutionary Party, the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, and the Christian Democratic Party. The accord was signed on the basis of agreements on a 14-point program which constitutes the founding charter of the Paraguayan National Accord and which represents the claims always made by the Colorados as indispensable conditions for an authentic process of institutional normalization in the country. The commitment thus assumed by MOPOCO does not prevent it from exercising total independence in making its own decisions without any restraint, as was expressly stated in the aforementioned founding charter of the Paraguayan National Accord. We are not tied to the other political groups within the National Accord by any obscure objective or secret pact. A quarter of a century ago in the "Note of the 17," the MOPOCO clearly stated its objectives and the Stroessner government, for a short period of 1 month and 2 days accepted them as a program for democratic coexistence among Paraguayans, which later served as a basis for the accord. The National Accord does not propose any definite form of government, nor does it represent a pact at odds with the programs or declaration of principles of the member parties. It is only the driving force of a sentiment for democratic coexistence under moral rules. Democracy for us is like a religion which has had and will have its apostles and martyrs because of its ethical nature, beyond a conceptual and technical notion, in viewing man as God's creation to be free and master of his own destiny. Not only in the ranks of the Colorado Party are there citizens who, eschewing democratic principles, personally contribute to the dictatorship's persistence. The same role is played by members of other political parties, some because they keep themselves camouflaged and others because they stand in complaisant opposition. The aspiration to live in freedom is inborn in all peoples of the world and it will stay alive as long as those people live.

It is worth recalling a book entitled "Historical and Political Manifestations of the Americas' Revolution" written by a Peruvian author early in the past century and published by the Expositos Printing House of Buenos Aires in 1818. Explaining the causes of independence, he wrote: "It is painful for the Americas to be governed by offensive, venal, ignorant, and vulgar despots, and at the same time to see them receiving honors, hoarding wealth, and surrounded by corrupt and immoral men." The declaration of independence of the people is like the declaration of the state of law in that dogmatic statements have no significance, because what counts is the living reality of every day, and the causes which sparked the epic of independence may still exist.

As authentic Colorados, which we intend to be, consistent with our principles, struggle, and sacrifices, we ratify our pacifist conviction and trust that the solutions in these grave moments we live through can only be found through legal channels and the unity of all Paraguayans within our own territory.

For the Coordinating Committee of the MOPOCO, Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, Enrique, Riera, Julio Cesar Vasconsellos, Waldino Ramon Lovera, Enrique Zacarias Arza, Eduardo San Martin, Arsenio Vasconsellos, Mario Mallorquin, Andres Bogado Romero, Francisco Centurion, Alejandro Stumpf, and Humberto Zarza Jr

YUGOSLAVIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER ARRIVES

FLO62310 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Veljko Milatovic, one of the members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], arrived here last night to exchange views with representatives of various political parties.

Interviewed at Mexico City International Airport, Milatovic noted that his visit is aimed at holding talks to develop relations between Yugoslavia's political organizations and the LCY and Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party and other political parties.

There are other topics of mutual interest that we will discuss such as international matters, particularly those concerning the nonaligned countries, he said.

Regarding the international situation, Milatovic explained that there are very worrisome incidents in the world which have resulted in complications, increased tensions, and contradictions which may lead to a catastrophe. He stressed that the Yugoslavian Government supports the peace efforts of the Contadora Group because its actions have helped decrease tensions in Central America.

In conclusion, Milatovic said that Yugoslavia has very good diplomatic relations with the Vatican and Mexico.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FLO61922 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1736 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Cuba have signed an agreement to award scholarships to specialists and technicians from both countries on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Mexican-Cuban relations.

The agreement, known as the Exchange Program for Specialists and Technicians, has as its objective to encourage and develop cooperation between the two nations in scientific and technological matters.

The institutions responsible for operating this joint project will be the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) and Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation (CC). These organizations were represented by Daniel Resendiz and Rene Puig, secretary general of CONACYT and vice president of the CC, respectively.

Through this pact, the two countries have agreed to exchange specialists. For Mexico, the strategic areas are farming, health care, fishing, food, and industry, and for Cuba they are transportation, communications, basic research, support services, farming, and industry.

Speaking during the signing ceremony, Resendiz said that this scholarship exchange program is part of an agreement made between the two nations during the sixth meeting of the Mexican-Cuban Mixed Commission. The agreement will last for an initial period of 2 years beginning today.

Puig explained that approximately 500 projects and 800 activities have been carried out and that more than 1,000 specialists from both countries have gone on missions, served as advisers, and received training and scholarships.

In the agreement, the two countries pledged that the program would deal with technical specialization scholarships lasting from 4 to 12 months up to a total of 300 man-months per year per country.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON PRI'S 55TH ANNIVERSARY

FL062153 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1858 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican newspapers today emphasized statements on the renovations and democratizations brought about by the governing PRI party which were made yesterday at the festivities held on the PRI's 55th anniversary.

UNOMASUNO described the two big PRI reforms which began during the presidencies of Lazaro Cardenas and Manuel Avila Camacho. The last reform was completed by Avila Camacho's predecessor Miguel Aleman.

UNOMASUNO stated that the process which is beginning in the PRI will greatly capture national attention for a long time and added that the political sector will go through a period of self-analysis.

EL DIA recalled the founding of the Mexican Revolution Party -- the PRI's first name -- in 1929, the year in which the world suffered one of the most serious economic crises of the century. EL DIA added that precisely because of these two large crises, one in 1929 and the other in 1982, the principal points in the PRI leader's statements on a strategic action plan leading toward democratization at all levels of the political organization must be stressed.

EL UNIVERSAL and EL SOL DE MEXICO described the eradication of vices and mistakes from the party. EL UNIVERSAL stated that the PRI has shown its determination to strengthen its attitude toward supporting the great popular causes, maintain the highest ideals of our national project, and begin initiating changes.

EL SOL DE MEXICO stated that the ways and means of bringing about democracy both internally and externally were clarified, and expressed its confidence that the complex and difficult methods which had been used, and which made objectives impossible to attain, would be eliminated.

PRI OFFICIALS SELECT NEW SECRETARY GENERAL

FL061448 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Francisco Luna Kan, former governor of the southeastern state of Yucatan, was elected secretary general of the Institutional Revolutionary Party today, the second highest post in the hierarchy of the organization.

This morning representatives of the three sectors of the PRI, which was 55 years old yesterday, named the former head of the League of Agrarian Communities, senator, and deputy from Yucatan to succeed Mario Vargas Saldana, who had occupied the post since 1982.

COMMUNIST LEADER TERMS MILITARY 'MOVING FORCE'

PA062127 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] Carlos Francisco Changmarin, important leader of the People's Party [Communist], has told LA PRENSA that the military presence persists in spite of the fact that Article 2 of the Constitution, which assigns the military a deliberating role, has been eliminated, because "they continue acting through various channels."

Changmarin also said that his political group is convinced that whoever wins the presidential elections must function with "that force" that the National Guard -- the FDN [National Defense Forces] -- represents to be able to work efficiently in government. Changmarin said that this relationship should have a progressive orientation, with the Armed Forces contributing to justice for peasants and workers, for example, the communist leader said.

Changmarin, who is the party's secretary of finance and director of the newspaper UNIDAD, said that the winner will not have to sign a pact with the military, but must acknowledge that the military is a moving force in this society and that it continues acting in the country through different channels. He cautioned: "We believe that a politician who does not realize this is lost. This situation does not mean that the military will continue in power. There can be a transition, but right now the military is still a force."

Changmarin added: "For this reason we, the communists, voted against eliminating Article 2 within the Commission of Reforms to the Constitution, despite the fact that General Paredes voted in favor of it and that it was a decision of the government at that moment."

Changmarin said that as a result of this vote many groups called his party puppetlike and opportunistic. According to Changmarin, those groups don't understand that there are moving forces: the working class, the bourgeoisie, the peasants, and the middle class; and there is also a military force that demonstrated with the 1968 coup d'etat that it is also a moving force by dominating the situation and imposing a model.

Changmarin stated: "Although Paredes may have believed that by simply removing Article 2 he was going to eliminate the military presence, everybody else knows that this is not the case, because the military continues acting through various channels."

According to the communist leader, the problem is not one of whether or not the military has weight but where it uses that weight. He said that in his opinion the change that has taken place in Panama is positive, in spite of the charges of corruption and other errors of the process, errors that they, the communists, don't approve of.

Changmarin referred to the position of opposition candidate Arnulfo Arias Madrid, saying that political blindness leads to difficulties. According to the communist leader, "Arnulfo was maneuvering when he said that Noriega is the best," because by saying this he was trying to find a way "to get in." Changmarin noted that Arias has criticized Torrijos and the military even though he has made 8 million balboas as a result of the process led by Torrijos. Changmarin gave no further details about this.

COSTA RICASQUATTERS CLASH WITH RURAL GUARD IN COTO BRUZ

PA061244 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Despite secrecy, it has been learned that at least 10 people were injured during the expulsion of squatters from the (La Altura) farm in Coto Bruz. It was also learned that two skirmishes between the squatters and members of the Rural Guard have occurred. The first skirmish occurred early this morning when a Rural Guard platoon arrived at the farm, and the second occurred before the mayor's office in [name indistinct]. Deputy Government Minister Enrique Chacon said this afternoon that this was not an expulsion, but that the 250 squatters were being questioned at the mayor's office in that southern canton.

When the Rural Guard arrived at the farm they encountered resistance and were forced to fire warning shots and tear gas. Some people were injured at that time. The deputy government minister added that there were some problems in (Sambito) when the mayor, who had ordered the squatters to come to his office, went to lunch, leaving the squatters outside waiting for him. The squatters complained that they had not been arrested and therefore did not have to put up with the situation. It was then that the second skirmish occurred.

It has been difficult to establish the number of persons injured during today's incident between the Rural Guard and the squatters of (La Altura) farm. (Sambito) Hospital spokesmen have said that 10 people were treated for bruises, blows, cuts and bullet wounds. The injured persons were transferred to the San Isidro General Hospital for better treatment and to prevent their presence in (Sambito) from provoking further incidents. Edwin Rodriguez, 28, was described as having a bullet wound in a leg. His sister, Marianela, was injured by a tear gas cannister.

We have just learned that Judicial Investigation Organization personnel have been dispatched to [words indistinct] to investigate rumors on the death of one person during today's confrontation between the Rural Guard and the squatters at (La Altura) farm. This information has not been confirmed [words indistinct] not official.

Further on Clash

PA062240 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The toll of yesterday's clashes between squatters and Costa Rican authorities at Coto Brus is one dead and six injured. The authorities are trying to verify that one person died in yesterday's clashes between squatters and the Civil and Rural Guard. The dead person has been identified as Antonio Prendas Quezada, approximately 22. Six other people were injured, but their identities have not been determined.

The situation was confusing throughout yesterday. The government admitted that the situation was serious after it was reported that the squatters were rebellious and that there had indeed been a clash between them and the authorities.

An apparent calm prevailed at daybreak today at (Hacienda Las Alturas de Coston) in Coto Brus in the country's southern region.

When the authorities tried to take a group of squatter families that had settled in the area many months ago to the Coto Brus mayor's office for depositions, the group rebelled and defied the authorities, declaring through spokesmen -- in this case from (FECIAN), National Agrarian Peasant Federation [Federacion Campesina Agraria Nacional] [as heard] -- that they would not abandon the land under any circumstances.

As we reported yesterday, violence flared at noon with the already verified toll of one dead and six wounded. It was also reported that some police officers were wounded, but not seriously.

EL SALVADOR

VICE PRESIDENT ALBERGUE VIEWS ELECTION PROSPECTS

PM061454 Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Mar 84 p 27

[Interview with Vice President Pablo Albergue by Jose A. Gundin in San Jose; date not given]

[Text] San Jose -- If the Salvadoran Christian Democrats win the 25 March elections, "we will be in a position to begin the country's pacification." This promise was made by Salvadoran Vice President Pablo Albergue, who came to the Costa Rican capital to attend a conference of Nicaraguan journalists as a special guest.

In an interview with ABC, the Salvadoran vice president said that "the only option for a pacification now lies in the Christian Democratic Party," but denied that he had any intention of negotiating with the guerrillas. "Negotiations with the guerrillas are impossible. Their demands are absurd and their latest proposals are entirely unrealistic. The guerrillas will have to change their attitudes for us to take seriously the possibility of negotiations." What does he mean by "pacification," then? "I am sure," he said, "that following the 25 March elections our party will have a large majority. Consequently we will have all the conditions for creating a climate of peace and sufficient power to ensure observance of the law in the country,"

Pablo M. Albergue is convinced that Napoleon Duarte's party will not need a runoff -- envisaged in the event that no party receives over 50 percent of the votes on 25 March -- "because the Salvadoran people have realized that we are the only reasonable alternative." But neither is he unaware that "the right will respond very negatively to our victory -- they label us as communists -- and the guerrillas will ignore our victory." As for the Army, overly accustomed to power, the Salvadoran vice president believes that "it will respect the election results, albeit some sectors more willingly than others."

Doubts about the democratic validity of the electoral process have not yet been dispelled. On the one hand, there are financial problems in the way of ensuring the cleanliness of the campaign. On the other hand the extreme right, led by its terrorist gangs, wants to realize the maxim: "one threat, one vote." Last, of the 1.8 million voters registered by the Electoral Council, over one-third are in exile. This fact, together with a reasonable level of abstention, leads to a disheartening conclusion: The country's next president will be elected by less than 50 percent of Salvadorans. "I would not be so pessimistic," Pedro M. Albergue said. "In the last elections the Salvadoran people displayed exemplary civic responsibility and their turnout was almost twice as high as forecast."

Asked why the Christian Democratic Party believes that the people will place their confidence in it, the vice president said, "We have promised to consolidate the agrarian, banking and economic reforms that our people have long been awaiting. Our stance is a balanced one: We do not want to return to the past, as ARENA does, nor do we want to eliminate private ownership, as the guerrillas do."

Question: Do you enjoy the trust of the United States?

Answer: We enjoy our people's trust.

Question: But what about the Reagan administration?

Answer: Look, El Salvador's problems must be resolved by the Salvadoran people. If any countries want to help us in our democratic process, we have no reason to reject them.

Question: What will happen if the Central American conflicts spread?

Answer: I hope that this will never happen. It would be catastrophic.

UNGO DISCUSSES U.S., CONTADORA, ELECTIONS

PA052013 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 17 Feb 84 p 17

[Report on an interview granted by Salvadoran FDR leader Guillermo Ungo to Frida Modak; date and place not given; all quotation marks as published]

[Text] The Salvadoran FDR-FMLN on 9 February 1984 announced in Mexico a proposal for the formation of a Provisional Government of Broad Participation in that Central American nation. This proposal must be added to the many others that these two organizations have been making in an effort to find a negotiated political solution to the armed conflict that currently rocks that country.

The current Salvadoran situation is characterized by the constant advance of the armed people's insurgency and by the demoralization and collapse of the dictatorial army backed by the United States. It is within this framework, and while people are speculating about what Washington might do to prevent a revolutionary triumph in that small country -- which has endured dictatorships for over 50 years -- that this new proposal has been made.

Ungo, leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and president of the FDR and of the FDR-FMLN Political-Diplomatic Commission, answered EL DIA's questions by making a thorough analysis of the Salvadoran reality.

Paradox and Contradictions

[Modak] What is the meaning of the proposal for a Provisional Government of Broad Participation at the current juncture in Salvadoran events?

[Ungo] It reflects the need that we have felt since last year to better define our position and the kind of political resolutions that we are proposing. We think that this need is felt within the country as well as by the governments, political forces, and leaders of Europe and especially of Latin America.

What we wanted was not sufficiently clear, and that gradually led us to a process of drafting and discussing defined positions on the electoral issue, the provisional government, the programmatic platform, and, especially, the awareness that a military victory could be very costly in political and military terms due to the increasing U.S. military intervention.

That is a reality. The permanent U.S. presence in the area in the form of its fleet and its troops in Honduras suggests that despite all the difficulties that this might represent, the United States has continued to consider the possibility of staging a massive, direct intervention as a last resort. Reagan has said this clearly, because this has been the basis of his popularity and his political force: having rescued the "national pride," the false sense of power and the idea that **ONE CANNOT PLAY** [passage in uppercase published in boldface] with United States.

In this regard, Central America is the most vulnerable zone for them, vis-a-vis their allies and the Soviet Union, because if they show that they cannot control, dominate, or handle what they term their backyard, they will have less force and prestige to impose their hegemony worldwide.

We have seen that the FMLN's military advance entails two paradoxes. First, the possibility of an intervention moves closer. But a military victory with intervention becomes a victory of very limited scope because the intervention would to a large extent destroy its effects. And the United States faces another paradox: The more the FMLN advances, the more the United States feels the need to intervene, but the more difficult it is to do so. Thus, it is not very clear what the United States is going to do next, because it is hemmed in by this contradiction.

Strategy Doomed To Fail

To this contradiction, Ungo adds others derived from it: "The FMLN's military advance, and its greater military development make the United States feel that it is almost impossible to change the course of the war and to obtain a short-term military victory. That is why one hears and reads that this is a matter that requires progress but also patience, thinking that they need at least 2 more years -- others say up to 5 or more years -- to obtain results within the framework of a strategy that calls for a military solution.

"There we have a medium-term strategy that contradicts the short-term needs. The Salvadoran Army desperately needs more reinforcements. Its forces are insufficient, and it needs higher levels and larger doses of external support, fundamentally direct support from the United States or through certain allies like Honduras and Guatemala. That is where the danger lies because if those short-term needs are not satisfied, the medium-term strategy will collapse. Moreover, the military aid that Reagan wants to increase fourfold cannot have an immediate effect. Training cannot be given in just a few weeks or months to a large number of Salvadoran troops or those from other countries, and neither can those dollars immediately reach El Salvador in the form of military materiel.

"Thus we see that the medium-term strategy is doomed to fail because it cannot work immediately. This suggests that at some unexpected moment in the short term they might have to decide on either an intervention or negotiations."

To Open the Doors to Negotiations

This analysis of the actual military situation determined the new proposal, explains Ungo:

"We have made this proposal under the circumstances described here in order to make the negotiations option more viable. We believe that there is an objective basis for the proposal. Reformist forces that hold an anti-oligarchic attitude provide a broad pluralistic basis. The proposal represents not just the FDR-FMLN's way of thinking or position but also the position of other sectors both inside and outside the government. This group of reformist forces could have predominance in a program of this nature, which should open the doors for democratic development and popular organizations, an important aspect of our political forces.

"We trust any moderate proposal, because we believe that we hold some power factors that provide a basis that does not permit any alteration of the terms for a resolution that we are proposing and that will allow us to continue advancing."

Differences Between "A Colony and a Protectorate"

[Modak] What you are saying is rational, but there are elements, such as the problems of an empire that cannot fail to win, that we could call irrational. Considering these irrational elements and your contacts both in El Salvador and internationally, what are the real possibilities that negotiations will occur?

[Ungo] There is currently no indication that this will occur, but we believe there are possibilities, because we are not a colony, we are a 'protectorate,' and there are differences between the two.

Colonies are completely managed by remote control, at least temporarily, while in a protectorate, there are national factors that are not under complete U.S. control. This presents another contradiction, because in order to implement their plans, they will have to act as a colonial power and not simply as an imperial power. This means sending soldiers, occupying, and directly governing the country. In an election year there is no real possibility of doing this. The United States has implemented its military strategy via the Salvadoran Army. It has sought complementary support from the Honduran and Guatemalan Armies to avoid sending their Marines, their boys, because the U.S. people and political sectors would not accept this.

This is costly for the administration because the military option then becomes insufficient and unsatisfactory. Meanwhile, there are Salvadoran casualties. This includes not only the civilian population, but also officers and soldiers, and tolerance has a limit. This situation could lead to a divided Army, with those who would set aside scruples of independence and sovereignty and call for direct intervention on one side, and those who would call for negotiations without ties to the United States, or with little U.S. control, on the other.

The same thing occurs in the political aspect. This is why the United States plays a different role in the various right-wing organizations. In the economic sector, it is the Salvadoran economy, not the U.S. economy, that is suffering, regardless of the dollars being sent to El Salvador. Thus, there are domestic factors and elements that are not in strict agreement with the U.S. policy and that could become increasingly disagreeable.

The Kissinger Report

[Modak] The United States is resurrecting the Latin American argument that Central American problems are a result of an East-West confrontation.

But in using this argument, the United States is claiming that to secure a democratic resolution, it must first obtain a military victory, be complemented by an economic plan such as that included in the Kissinger report, a plan that is not an instance of altruistic aid. This indicates that the purpose could be to create another Chinese shoe [zapato chino], of having negotiations handled by Washington. How do you view this?

[Ungo] That is true, but impractical. Some politicians and leaders have divided the Kissinger report into good and bad. The military approach is bad, while the social and economic approach is good. This may be due either to poor perception, poor analysis of the report, or opportunistic tactics, because the truth is that these two aspects are inseparable. Through the Alliance for Progress, Latin America has learned from experience that as long as no changes are made in the political structure, anything that will pass for developmental aid becomes aid for the development of an oligarchy rather than for democratic, popular development.

This is much more evident in the case of El Salvador. Its entire economic policy is geared to war. All economic aid is drained by and is subordinated to military considerations. I am not concerned about this because I can see that this plan will fail, but I see another contradiction: We cannot progress economically or in reform programs as long as the left has not been crushed. We cannot progress in human rights as long as the left has not been crushed. This is the rightist approach that the U.S. Government promotes, orients, directs, and develops, which is executed by the national fascist factions of the extreme right. These factions oppose dialogue and negotiation, and strive for a military solution through extermination of the enemy.

In this manner, it is the fascists and rightists who would triumph over the leftists, who would carry on with reforms, respect for human rights, and political liberties. The United States wants to grant privileges and confer political hegemony on moderate rightist or center-rightist groups, but at the same time, it strengthens the economic, military, and political sectors of the extreme right through its strategy of a military solution. Therein lies the permanent contradiction and the crisis of the so-called government of national unity.

Because of this, the United States wants to exploit the Latin American proposals in order to create a vacuum and carry it forward. It is like trying to turn Frankenstein into Miss Universe by using cosmetics: It is impossible."

Contadora Has Ensured Its Survival

[Modak] The Contadora Group includes in its proposals a provisional government of ample participation. What contacts have been made with the Contadora Group in the search for a resolution in El Salvador?

[Ungo] In view of our concerns and our position, we have satisfactory relations with the Contadora Group governments. This assessment is even more valid now with the change in the Venezuelan Government than previously, because we had poorer relations with the Social Christian government. This process has been facilitated by the Democratic Action party. We have maintained a political relationship with Colombia, Panama, and Mexico, but not with the Group as such.

We have pointed out a shortfall of Contadora, whose *raison d'être* is to contribute to reducing and ending conflicts in the region, but which has basically devoted itself to the case of Nicaragua and its relations with Honduras and Costa Rica.

However, the 21-item Document of Objectives, as well as a later one which establishes certain priorities in these objectives, already has a more general character that will allow for a later treatment of the Salvadoran situation. I am under the impression that there is a greater awareness of the need for the Contadora Group to discuss the Salvadoran case, but this does not mean that it has a magic formula for a solution.

We have made clear our support for Contadora and have pointed out the need to strengthen Contadora. We have said that Contadora has learned a little FMLN strategy: to resist, develop, and advance. Without making any literal comparisons, we can say that the survival stage has already passed and that the Group has ensured its survival at least for a while. Now is the time for Contadora to develop itself to advance in these difficult times. When we assess the Contadora achievements, they appear negative. The likelihood of an intervention has been decreased, and the Group has prevented a war in the area, but it has not offered a true resolution.

The thing is that Contadora has its own limitations. It is fundamentally a diplomatic instrument in the hands of foreign ministers. In some cases, such as that of El Salvador, the foreign ministers do not hold real power. In El Salvador, holding power is the object of an armed conflict. That is why Contadora has not yet found a way to deal with this case. However, it seems to me that there is a growing awareness of the need for the Contadora Group to contribute to the creation of conditions favorable to a negotiated solution between the national factions in El Salvador.

No One Believes in the March Elections

[Modak] To what extent are the elections, those in 1982 as well as those scheduled for next 25 March, a factor of distortion and confusion regarding a real resolution in El Salvador?

[Ungo] As an element of confusion, I think they are not so important. As an element of distortion, they figure very large. Through my conversations with different governments and leaders, I have concluded that the elections have no credibility as a resolution. This is also being expressed internally in El Salvador. As a result, the extreme right has had to turn to terrorism, threats, and coercion to keep the doors from being opened to dialogue that would lead to negotiations. This cannot go on indefinitely. I think that the forces in favor of dialogue and negotiation will gradually develop more and more. An important sign is the position of the church, which is not Msgr Romero's church, but which, however, has maintained a constant position regarding its support for negotiation and not elections as a resolution, although they have not called the elections evil.

The elections are going to bring elements of distortion, just as in 1982, but more limited and temporary ones because -- I have heard leaders say this -- these elections will be weaker and more limited than the 1982 elections. The only positive aspect that these leaders see in the elections is that they might facilitate and make possible a political resolution through dialogue with a Christian Democratic government, but we think that this is false.

With a triumph by the Christian Democrats and Duarte, the distortion will almost equal that of a triumph by a rightist candidate, be it Guerrero or D'Aubuisson. Why? Because we cannot say that U.S. strategy prefers Duarte exclusively over D'Aubuisson. U.S. military strategy need the right wing, which is most linked to a military solution. To this end, Reagan has to lean on the right-wing forces, but because of internal political needs during an electoral year, he has to disguise this. The best disguise is a moderate candidate and party that use relatively progressive language.

Here we have another series of contradictions, because the strategy does not change; instead, the necessary disguise for that strategy of pacification through extermination and war is employed.

Duarte, the Best "Disguise" To Request Intervention

For Ungo, there are similarities and differences between 1982 and 1984:

[Ungo] "When Duarte was president of the Government Junta, he had a more favorable relationship with the military. He had the support of General Gutierrez, a member of the junta, and Defense Minister General Garcia supported the understanding between the Christian Democrats and the Army. Now the Army High Command is more polarized and more rightist: D'Aubuisson or Duarte. Therefore, the Army itself has clearly and firmly become the main political party, subordinating the rest. We are faced, therefore, with the fact that the two most dominant elements of power, Washington and the High Command of the Salvadoran Army, favor of war rather than negotiations. If Duarte won, he would be subjected to those forces, and forced into a much weaker position than that held by Magana at this time, or at least as weak as Magana's. Furthermore, there would be other conditions. However, this is important in order to lessen the element of confusion that might exist regarding Duarte being a man with whom one can work toward peace and negotiation, which is false because Duarte is only the best "front" to ask for intervention by applying the Brezhnev doctrine in reverse, with Duarte playing the role Karmal played in Afghanistan.

"Duarte is more subject to other problems. ARENA and the Christian Democratic Party, as the main forces, agreed in advance, in opposition to the other parties, that these elections should be for president only, rather than general elections, that is to say for the Legislative Assembly and municipalities.

It seems absurd for a candidate to decline in advance to rule with an assembly in his favor, because if he thinks he will win, then he will also have an advantage in the legislature. This means that the two main forces are unsure of the results and prefer to have a bird in the hand: a good number of deputies, but without a majority. This would force the victor, in this case Duarte, to negotiate with the right for the assembly not to hamper his governing. The rightist forces that would give him a majority of deputies are ARENA or PAISA.

The Christian Democrats and PAISA had already arrived at a preliminary understanding to choose the Legislative Assembly's board of directors when D'Aubuisson resigned, although PAISA is closer to ARENA than to the DC [Christian Democrats]. The number of moderate deputies from other parties is unimportant.

Well, all of this would happen if Duarte were to win the first round, which is very unlikely. The right, which holds a majority as a whole, has imposed for the first time in our political history two-round presidential elections. This was decided with very clear aims. Should Duarte not win the first round, he would have to ally himself with rightist sectors for the runoff round. Politically, this is very unlikely, because the rightists have united to exclude Duarte. It has been observed that all participants aim their batteries at him. As a result, an outcome similar to that of 1982 would occur, which left Duarte out and put the right in power.

"In order for this not to happen, the United States would have to exert all its pressure to force some rightist parties to support Duarte. This would mean an enormous number of concessions to the Christian Democratic candidate, who would have to exchange his civilian clothes for a military uniform.

"He would be completely subordinate both to the oligarchic right in El Salvador and Reagan's policy in Washington. So we do not see that the elections will change the political picture and perspectives. I repeat, its effects will be very limited and temporary, a political illusion that will rapidly disappear. A situation that requires an invasion or a negotiation will again appear clearly."

A Center That Moves to the Right

[Modak] After U.S. Secretary of State Goerge Shultz' recent visit to El Salvador, his retinue announced that, in view of the almost certainty that victory by Duarte or D'Aubuisson will lead to a new military coup, the ideal candidate for the United States would be Francisco Guerrero, from the National Conciliation Party, PCN, which governed until October 1979. Do you think that the United States prefers Guerrero?

[Ungo] Possibly. But I insist that we are not a colony but a 'protectorate,' and the United States cannot give the victory to Guerrero so easily. They would try instead to have him emerge a close second to Duarte, so that an alliance could be organized around him during the runoff. But this is where the 'garment' needed by the United States gets torn entirely. We would have, although more to the right, a government similar to that we have now, which Christian Democrats criticize and attack, accusing it of incoherency, chaos, and being a power vacuum. A weak Magana would appear again.

It is advisable for the United States to place itself at the center, at a center that is moving more and more to the right, that is at a point between the PDC and ARENA, and not at the center of the Salvadoran political spectrum. However, it would have to take a number of steps to place Guerrero in second place and form a broad coalition for the runoff. I am not saying that this is impossible, but it will not be easy. The PDC is divided; most of its deputies have formed a new party and enjoy support in their jurisdictions. Besides, Guerrero is very much linked to the past and does not have the advantage D'Aubuisson had in 1982 -- that of being a new figure who interpreted all of the hopes, fears, concerns, and wishes of the extreme right wing. Therefore, the United States has no valid option, because all available options entail problems.

VENCEREMOS ON REFUGEES' REFUSAL TO RELOCATE

PA061741 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] We have the following information from Honduras. Attention! On 1 March, a commission formed by 14 members of the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] arrived at the Salvadoran refugee camps in Colomoncagua, Honduras, to convince the refugees to relocate to Olanchito, and to tell them to avoid taking chances.

The refugees, with all dignity, explained their firm determination not to agree to the relocation ordered by the U.S. Government in its interventionist plans for El Salvador. The refugees likewise unmasked threatening activities against them by some of the UNHCR representatives.

Other reports, also from Honduras, say that on the same day, 1 March, a Salvadoran Air Force plane flew over the refugee camps in Colomoncagua, maneuvering over the refugees as if it were about to bomb the area. This can be described as part of the psychological warfare against our Salvadoran brothers in Honduras. Further reports from Colomoncagua point out that on 1 March more Honduran troops began arriving in Colomoncagua, and they have intensified patrols around the refugee camps and occupied the roadways.

On 4 March, Honduran troops reinforced their positions in (Uniguara), placing two more companies there. Our report indicates that the Honduran soldiers maintain a control point at the juncture of the San Antonio and Torola Rivers, near the town of (Joateca), Morazan Department.

In this manner, the Honduran Government is faithfully following the instructions of the Gringos, who are continuing their plans to accelerate a greater military intervention in El Salvador. In response to these maneuvers, the Salvadoran refugees, despite the threats and the militarization of the Colomoncagua zone, are continuing and will continue to maintain their dignity by saying "no!" to the relocation.

HONDURAS

MOLIDER ON HONDURAN 'RIGHTIST DICTATORSHIP'

PA062033 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa (HONDUPRESS) -- Day by day, Honduras looks more and more like a "rightist dictatorship" in which a group of unscrupulous individuals check the political participation of citizens, according to the Revolutionary Democratic Liberal Movement, MOLIDER [Movimiento Liberal Democratico Revolucionario].

Analyzing liberal President Roberto Suazo Cordova's administration over the past two years, MOLIDER described the current administration's domestic policy as "confusing, undefined, and unprincipled." MOLIDER added that the policy does not follow a plan, but either the personal whims of the government advisers or the contradictory intervention of various domestic and foreign organizations.

MOLIDER further stressed that while the government proclaims an absolute guarantee of freedom of opinion, each person who criticizes the government is accused of seeking to destabilize the country and "allowing foreign interests to set him against the homeland."

MOLIDER said it is contradictory to see the civilian power proclaim a domestic policy based on ideological pluralism while the military power imposes an obscurantist intolerance. Finally, MOLIDER General Coordinator Carlos Roberto Reina pointed out that this movement "will never befriend the D'Aubuissons, the Kirkpatricks, the White Hand [Mano Blanca]" leaders, and the dictators who still remain on the continent.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO HONDURAS OVER ATTACK

PA070355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0303 GMT 7 Mar 84

[Text] Managua, 6 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today protested to the Honduran Government attacks on Nicaraguan towns by "Honduran soldiers in combination with Somozist mercenary groups." The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry protest note, signed by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, addressed to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, says that 30 Honduran soldiers, together with 15 members of the former Somozist guard. Today attacked the observation post of La Reforma, Chinandega Department, 200 km northeast of Managua.

According to the Foreign Ministry, 2 hours later another group of anti-Sandinists, in combination with Honduran soldiers, harassed "from Honduras" with rifle and mortar fire the town of Santo Tomas del Norte, in the western Department of Chinandega. Estelvin Cadena Rivera, a 1-year-old child, died as a result of this attack.

In the same protest note the Sandinist Government states that on 4 March a group of "counterrevolutionaries" attacked "from Honduras" the Nicaraguan towns of Waspan and Leimus, located in north Zelaya (Nicaraguan Atlantic coast). A member of the Sandinist People's Militia (MPS) was wounded during the attack. Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has demanded of the Honduran authorities "an immediate and definite end" to the participation of the Honduran Army "in these criminal acts of aggression and provocation."

Official Denies Contras' Claims

PA062025 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] It is false that the counterrevolutionaries took the town of Waspan and its airport because there are no such things. Only a border post is there, and they were unable to overpower it when faced with the heroic resistance of the reserve battalion of Corinto, Deputy Commander Roberto Sanchez, chief of public relations at the Defense Ministry, announced this at a news conference last night. He denied reports circulating abroad that both the town of Waspan and its airport had been seized by the contras. Sanchez said that a small contra force backed by Honduran Army artillery crossed the Coco River to attack the border post at Waspan. Once repelled, they returned to Honduras, from which they are continuing to harass our territory.

COMMANDER CARLOS NUNEZ MEETS FRG DELEGATION

PA061749 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, received a delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the FRG Parliament a few minutes ago.

The delegation arrived in Nicaragua yesterday. It has already met with various Nicaraguan political and economic groups. This morning the delegation met with Dr Gustavo Tablada, Adolfo Evertsz, and Cesar Delgadillo, members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution. The FRG delegation asked them how the parties of the patriotic coalition would vote in the November elections and what relationship Marxism has to Sandinism. Dr Tablada explained that some points dealing with the nomination of candidates for the National Assembly have not yet been defined. Regarding the relationship between Marxism and Sandinism, Dr Tablada said that Marxism is a weapon of the workers of the world in their struggle for freedom, while Sandinism is an anti-imperialist political attitude with a goal of complete independence for the Nicaraguan people.

The delegation was present during the State Council's special discussion session on the electoral law. Delegation members met this afternoon with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who explained the country's situation and the peace efforts of the revolutionary government. The visitors also met with the directors of the daily LA PRENSA, and with leaders from the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board and from the Higher Council of Private Enterprise.

MINISTER CARDENAL TO ATTEND MEETINGS IN EUROPE

PA061224 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal today left for Europe to participate in two events to defend peace and human rights.

Cardenal will attend a meeting of Latin American writers in Spain at which the topics of literature, exile, and democracy will be discussed. The meeting has been called by the (Gabriel Alomar) Center for Studies.

Later, the culture minister will take part in the Peace and Liberation Conference, which will take place in Malta 15-18 March. Poet Cardenal's participation in these events is part of the revolutionary government's policy of defending peace and human rights, which is being carried out at the national as well as international level.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF POLITICAL PARTIES INSTALLED

PA061236 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] The National Assembly of Political Parties [Asamblea Nacional de Partidos Politicos] was installed today at noon with the swearing-in of the principals and alternates of seven national political parties and the delegates from the Government Junta. In a solemn ceremony, the political party representatives were sworn in by Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Justice, in the presence of Rafael Cordova Rivas, Government Junta member; Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council; and Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, secretary of that co-legislative organization.

The National Assembly, which the political parties involved in the electoral process have joined freely, is the first organization resulting from the Political Parties law. The assembly, a consultative body, will establish the regulations for political parties. Its establishment marks the start of the election campaign.

Meanwhile, Hugo Mejia, the president of the National Assembly of Political Parties, said that the organization is a consultative body that will advise on laws regulating the creation and existence of political parties. In this assembly, which consists of representatives of each political party, the Nicaraguan citizens will exercise the right established in the fundamental statutes of the Political Parties Law, Mejia said. He added that the National Assembly will appoint the National Council of Political Parties [Consejo Nacional de Partidos Politicos] to consist of four representatives of political parties, three from the State Council, and one from the Government Junta.

The National Council of Political Parties will have the power to issue resolutions and will approve the formation of the political parties. It will also supervise the development and application of the Political Parties Law.

PARTIES NO LONGER NEED 5,000 SIGNATURES

PA062109 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The political parties will not have to present 5,000 signatures to participate in the elections. With 26 votes in favor and 7 against, the State Council plenary session yesterday approved the elimination of Article 68 of the draft electoral law, which required the political parties to present 5,000 signatures to participate in the elections. The motion, which was introduced by Domingo Sanchez Salgado of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, was supported by the council members, who said that it conflicted with several articles of the political parties law.

Sanchez Salgado explained that although his party is not afraid to present the 5,000 signatures, it felt that it was unsuitable for the parties to present the 5,000 signatures without a notary's seal. After a heated debate, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the co-legislative body, endorsed Sanchez' motion, explaining that the idea of this electoral process is not to go around checking on each party's number of signatures. The idea, he said, is to create the political and material conditions needed to further the electoral process.

The seventh session will continue today at 1000.

PLI ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO COUNTRY'S LIBERALS

PA061727 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Feb 84 p 10

[Message from the Nicaraguan Independent Liberal Party, PLI, to the Nicaraguan people; released in Managua on 26 February]

[Text] On the occasion of the meeting of its National Assembly, the PLI addresses itself to our people, particularly our fellow party members, to state the following:

We are fully aware of the historic period that our homeland is experiencing. We are primarily interested in the national unity of all Nicaraguans. We believe in the official stance of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction regarding the electoral process and the elections scheduled for 4 November 1984. We are convinced that the time has come for existing political organizations to participate in this process, yet allowing the evolution of the process through indispensable guarantees for that growth. Our party accepts this challenge, which is simultaneously a commitment and a testimony to the political willingness and genuine right of independent liberals to vie for power in order to offer the Nicaraguan people a liberal alternative.

After exhaustive consultations with our members, our party has decided to participate independently in the next elections, supporting its own candidates. This decision, we believe, will be acceptable to most Nicaraguan liberals. We believe that our position should serve as a point of reference for the other active political organizations of the country.

We should reflect on the fact that this revolution is based on the principles of effective democracy, political pluralism, a mixed economy, and mutual international non-alignment. We reject any dogma and sectarianism that violate these principles, which, far from helping to institutionalize the revolutionary victories, would increasingly remove the opportunity to guarantee these victories.

It is indispensable that this election be held with an unrestricted respect for human rights, which form the bases of the purest liberal doctrine. We propose that the state of emergency be limited to the zones of military conflict, that the news media be allowed the fullest freedom, that the freedom of the unions be ensured, that the freedom of religion be respected, and that the right to work and education be ensured by the elimination of restrictive laws that lead only to alienation.

We believe that it is necessary to separate party and state. As liberals, we believe in the stateliness of the Republic, whose resources should be at the exclusive service of the people's interests.

As it did 40 years ago, the PLI admits only its commitment to the homeland, its responsibility to history, and its commitment to our people and future generations.

We appeal to our rank and file, sympathizers, and liberal people everywhere to close ranks around our party in this civic struggle in order to preserve and defend the liberal principles inherited from Zelaya, Zeledon, and Sandino.

PSD DENIES INFLUENCE FROM COSEP, WASHINGTON

PA061618 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Feb 84 pp 1, 10

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party, PSD, to the "Nicaraguan people and the international community," date and place not given]

[Text] In view of the defamatory campaign launched as a result of the withdrawal of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] representative from the electoral law discussions at the State Council, the PSD would like to make clear the following:

1. We emphatically reject the biased accusation that the withdrawal from the State Council is due to an order from the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and "Washington." The PSD does not receive "guidance" from other organizations or countries, not from the COSEP or from Washington, nor from the FSLN. Perhaps there are other organizations or parties that receive "guidance" from other organizations or countries, but the PSD is not one of them.
2. The PSD does not have, has never had, and will never have foreign advisers to give us their counsel or experience. We do not need them because we are in direct contact with the Nicaraguan people, to whom our party listens, and on whose democratic aspirations it consequently acts.
3. The PSD is willing to participate in the discussion of an Electoral Law coming from the will of all of the political parties, but we will never endorse a project in which all prior conditions are set by one party alone to its own advantage, despising and at times even reviling the representatives of democratic organizations with insults and calumny.

For a Free Revolution

Pedro J. Chamorro, Political Secretary of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party

STEADMAN FAGOTH SEEKS AID FOR WASPAN MISKITOS

PA060436 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 5 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Steadman Fagoth, the anti-Sandinist Miskito leader, this weekend said in Tegucigalpa that the taking of Waspan in northern Nicaragua is aimed at liberating more than 2,000 Miskitos living there and to ask the world to provide them with humanitarian assistance. Fagoth said that the blow was on target and that the fighting lasted 48 hours until the town, which is the third largest in Bluefields Department, was taken. He said that the operation's goals are humanitarian and asked the international assistance agencies, such as the Red Cross, religious organizations, and others to support the gesture to liberate the 2,000 Miskitos living there. He affirmed that the aid can be in medicine, food, clothing, blankets, and even water that could be dropped over the town's airport held by the MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity] fighters.

The brief message to the Honduran journalists via a powerful broadcasting station was repeated Saturday night by the rebel radio station 15 September, the official voice of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force.

"We want to attract the world's attention to the situation of our brothers in that area. We want help in rescuing them, and that is why we are asking for food, medicine, and everything else that it is possible to provide them, to lead the 2,000 Miskitos to a safe place," said Fagoth.

PASTORA ON MINING OF HARBORS, FSLN GOVERNMENT

PA070345 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Message by Eden Pastora, commander in chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, to the Nicaraguan people; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] On this occasion, we will refer to the policy of one step forward and two steps backward that is pursued by communists around the world. We know the communists, and they will not deceive us or take us by surprise.

We made a 6-point proposal to hold elections, and they did not even answer. So the only path we have left is war, and we are continuing to enlist fighters and continuing to wage war. All southern Nicaragua is on fire.

As I said before, we will finish arming 10,000 peasants during this month of March. We are forming ARDE's war navy, and we already have our first units. We are mining the ports [words indistinct] and Nicaragua is at war. All of Nicaragua's coasts are a war zone. We have warned the world that the port of Bluefields and the port of Corinto are mined.

Yet the [FSLN] Directorate, which is so irresponsible, sent out a ship, reportedly a Netherlands [words indistinct] the day following our announcement, and we have seen the consequences. A mine made contact with its engine room, and they have the results there at Corinto. The same thing happened at El Bluff. The "Tayacan" sank, and three vessels -- two of which were armed with .50-cal machine guns and Gatling guns, in violation of all international laws -- were damaged.

[Words indistinct] irresponsibility of Tomas Borge, who is talking like a magpie now that ARDE has mined the waters at the ports of Bluefields and Corinto. Borge claims that the mines came from the Pentagon, that these are Gringo mines, and that the Gringos are giving us all sorts of weapons and deadly arms.

And what can he tell us about Soviet weapons? Haven't they received thousands upon thousands of tons of Soviet weapons? And what can he tell us about the 182-mm, 185-mm [words indistinct]? What can he tell us about the (CPR), the tanks, the rifles, and Gatling guns, and about all those things that the Russians are giving them, which are the same things that the Gringos supplied to Somoza?

We, in turn, are performing miracles. We are blocked by the CIA and persecuted by the KGB. With the speedboats we have obtained, we have mined the waters, which are now a war zone, and we are now warning every merchant vessel heading for Nicaragua that we will not be responsible for their fate.

Nicaragua is not at war with the United States. There is a civil war in Nicaragua, between the democrats and Sandinist revolutionaries and the totalitarian Marxist-Leninists; between those who have given the revolution and our fatherland away to the Soviets and those of us who are defending our homeland, democracy, and freedom in Nicaragua's mountains, cities, and seas.

What was the Netherlands (?dredge) doing in Nicaragua? It was expanding and deepening the Corinto channel so that huge Soviet ships loaded with arms, which are sailing through the Pacific, can enter it. They are preparing the Corinto port to handle these big Soviet ships. ARDE informs the world that we will sink any and all ships that come to Nicaragua with weapons. We are at war in Nicaragua. We are fighting for freedom and democracy, and Tomas is blaming everything on North American imperialism. True, we are not blaming Soviet imperialism for everything, because the cause of Central America's evils is exploitation. This is true. However, the Soviet Union is much to blame, too, because of its expansionist, internationalist, and totalitarian policy -- because it has come to Nicaragua with its expansionist policy, as we said from the start.

However, the nine traitors are more to blame. It is true that there are foreign masters, but those foreign masters would not exist if there were no local servants -- the nine servants who gave away the revolution, who gave away our fatherland to the Soviets and to world communism.

At Chiquirana, Punta Gorda, the State Security Corps, the repressive corps charged with killing people in cold blood, which is headed by Tomas Borge, killed 30 peasants -- including elderly people, women, and children -- on 7 February simply because a peasant from Chiquirana is one of our men.

Criminals! And they call themselves revolutionaries and Sandinists! They are perverse and will pay for it. I swear it. Only if they order me killed [words indistinct]. Their advisers are the promoters of this and all other massacres. And the [word indistinct] of the nine commanders will also pay for it. I will reorganize ARDE's air force. I will again arm planes and [word indistinct] with machine guns, gunners, and bombs, and I will (?drop) bombs on the Managua terrorists.

(?We) are tired of communism in Nicaragua. They have only one thing left: to order me killed, because I will defeat them in (Nicuara), in my territory. (Arnaldo Ochoa) the butcher will learn that Nicaragua is not Angola, Mozambique, or Ethiopia.

Let the Directorate in Managua give thanks to the Hondurans, who will not let us cross Honduras to fight in the north alongside the peasants. Unfortunately, they are commanded and directed by the mummies of the past, by former Somozist guardsmen who are still keeping [words indistinct]. They captured our ARDE companeros who were carrying out a clandestine operation from Honduras.

These things are saving the Directorate. The mummies, the colonels and lieutenant colonels, the Enrique Bermudezes, and all that horde of assassins from the past are the ones who are helping the [passage indistinct]. This is a political blunder by the Hondurans and the former guardsmen, who do not realize that they have already played their role in Nicaragua's history. They are doing the communists in Managua the best possible favor. Tomas, Humberto, Daniel, Jaime, [name indistinct], Bayardo, [names indistinct], give thanks to the CIA and the Somozist guardsmen.

Tomas, you can no longer make amends, even if you wanted to. There is much blood in the eyes of the Nicaraguan people. You have killed; you have tortured many. You are much too committed to the Russians and the Cubans. The people are afraid of you today because they are unarmed. We are arming them. We are giving them rifles, and, let me tell you, at the end of this month there will be 10,000 peasants to attack all southern Nicaragua.

The National Directorate extra-polarized the situation. It brought the East-West confrontation, the Stalinist-type Marxism-Leninism, and the Cuban-North American war to Nicaragua.

We are fighting because of these things, which diverted the Sandinist, revolutionary, democratic process toward a Marxist-Leninist revolution, totalitarian Marxism-Leninism, atheist, international Marxism-Leninism, which is the antithesis of democratic, nationalist, deeply Catholic, religious, and Christian Sandinism.

We of ARDE, who bombed the installations of the Managua government's Air Force, who bombed the military units of the Managua government, who bombed the electronic tracking center in Managua, will continue the bombings with our air force, the same way we bombed those places. We will continue mining the ports of Corinto and Bluefields because we are at war.

Fidel, leave Nicaragua. Leave my land, because otherwise you will leave [words indistinct]. This third defeat [words indistinct] will be by your death [words indistinct]. Then you will become convinced that the road to Havana passes through Nicaragua. [passage indistinct] You are lost.

April and May are months of heavy fighting in Nicaragua's skies, seas, and mountains. And we are heading for the city, no matter if our children, our elderly people are killed, and no matter if our peasant women are raped. No one can stop justice. Karl Marx' and Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's communism will never stop the nationalism of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, who taught us [words indistinct], our immortal slogan of free fatherland or death!

MDN PRESIDENT ROBELO ON ELECTORAL PROPOSAL

PA032255 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 2 Mar 84

[Interview with Alfonso Robelo Callejas, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, and political coordinator of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, by an unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr Robelo, your extensive statement leads us to the current topic, which is the Nicaraguan elections. We would like to ask you directly what ARDE means by the democratic rescue of the Nicaraguan revolution that it mentioned in a six-point proposal presented to the FSLN on 20 February. The proposal calls for a number of basic conditions to guarantee a just, honest, and above all, sovereign electoral process. Would you please comment on the meaning of these six points in view of the fact that various sectors have suggested that the proposal does not reflect the country's current reality, because we are experiencing an armed and a political war? People apparently did not understand ARDE's objective.

[Robelo] Our objective is the democratic rescue of the Nicaraguan revolution, a rescue that we have pledged to achieve by one of two paths: the political path, the dignified political path, with guarantees -- the elections fall into this category -- or, if the doors of the political and civilized path are closed to us, the path of arms.

Regarding the political path, which coincides with ARDE's policy of being continuously open to a political solution that will spare the Nicaraguan people bloodshed and destruction, we proposed on Monday, 20 February, a number of conditions to allow us not to finish but to halt the war. We will agree to a cease-fire. We will embark on a search for a political resolution through genuine elections, right? No one wants war, let alone war among Nicaraguans. War is truly a terrible thing.

It is terrible to see the criminal decision to send 15- and 16-year-olds, who have almost no military training, to die at the hands of their Nicaraguan brothers -- peasants, workers, and students -- who have no choice but to resort to weapons because the political path has been closed to them.

Therefore, if genuine elections take place, we will stop the war and take part in a political struggle, an electoral struggle, an electoral dispute.

[Reporter] The question is: Instead of making this proposal, which it has presented on various occasions, in particular when it turned to armed struggle in April 1983, doesn't ARDE think that it would be more advisable to request the resignation of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, that is the FSLN, with guarantees provided by the same international organizations that they [the Sandinists] use when they produce their public spectacles?

[Robelo] We want to obtain support for this proposal at the international level. This is a serious and responsible proposal. It is a proposal made by men who did not bend before Somoza and who will not bend before the new, totalitarian dictatorship in Managua. As we already know, the FSLN call for elections and the announcement of elections has had an impact on the world; therefore, we want to present clear and serious proposals to everyone. We want people to realize that if our logical proposal is accepted, it will lead to a political solution, and if it is not accepted, then the elections are nothing more than a farce. It is important, from this moment onward, not to place any obstacle that will allow the Sandinists to say that what we are asking for is unacceptable. They want us to resign, but we will not. That junta -- for good or evil -- contains two members of the original junta and a man who is there to give it a pluralist appearance. Therefore, we should not place obstacles in the way. We will only present logical proposals, proposals that are basic to any electoral process. To the extent that we follow this policy, we will have more authority to gain international support and to test the truthfulness, good will, and sincerity of the statements coming from Managua. It is not that I have any great hopes, however, considering history, considering all the water that has passed under the bridge, water that has contained many deceptions, many lies, and much manipulation. Therefore, we can never believe that the manipulation, maneuvers, and trickery of the past will not be repeated.

However, when Nicaraguan brothers are dying in a war, we have the patriotic duty as citizens to explore every possibility, no matter how remote, of ending the war if that possibility returns Nicaragua to the path of peace and democracy.

[Reporter] Has the ARDE Revolutionary Directorate noticed any change in the attitude of the FSLN National Directorate and the junta following the presentation of your six-point proposal? How long will ARDE wait to tell the international public that the guarantees that you are demanding have not been forthcoming? I ask this question because an electoral law is being approved in Nicaragua that certainly does not include these points. It was recently said that the Nicaraguans outside the country and those involved in what they term counterrevolutionary activities are not going to vote. It would be good to explain this to the international public, particularly in regard to the imposed time limit.

[Robelo] We can't wait forever. There must be a deadline. We haven't specifically set one, but I don't think it can go beyond 1 May, because the framework for the electoral process will be established in the next 60 days. I think the deadline should be 1 May. We will be working actively in the next 2 months to ensure that the world will begin to observe the conditions established for the Nicaraguan electoral process so that it will not be deceived.

[Reporter] In view of Nicaragua's internal political situation and the international political situation, two attitudes toward the Nicaraguan problem have emerged. One is that held by the Contadora Group and the other is that held by the Socialist International. What progress could the Contadora Group make on Nicaragua's political problems if these problems are, in fact, internal and not issues involving, let us say, a war among countries? What is your opinion of the Socialist International's attitude? As a member of a social democratic party, what should the most mature attitude at this time be, for we notice that the Socialist International is going back and forth in support of Managua. What is going on?

[Robelo] I think that the Contadora Group is facing a great challenge in the elections, which constitute a possible political solution in Nicaragua. This is because the 21 points approved by Contadora refer to efforts to achieve internal national conciliation in the Central American countries. We have taken a very important step with our proposal. Even though I might digress, I must stress that, unlike the position of the Salvadoran guerrilla groups, we are not seeking to share power. We are only seeking, as I said earlier, to participate on equal terms and under equal conditions with the government party, so that the people can make a genuine choice. The Contadora Group can see the difference between the elections in El Salvador, where the guerrillas have set a share of power as a condition, and our mature and serious attitude. We don't want to share power. We are not interested in sharing power. If we had wanted to share power or the privileges that come with that power, Commander Pastora would not have left his important position as national chief of the militias or hero of the revolution -- though he continues to be a hero of the revolution. I would not have left my position in the Government Junta, and many others would be in Managua, enjoying the wealth and privileges of power.

Going back to the Contadora process, I think it should seek conditions that can guarantee a genuine electoral process in Nicaragua. What should Contadora's attitude be? It should pressure and supervise. The Contadora Group, consisting of four democratic countries, could very well provide that Latin American supervision that we mention in one of the points in our proposal for peace and democracy in Nicaragua. They now have a great opportunity, but they must be consistent with what they have signed. They have to watch the laws closely and ensure that arbitrary acts are not committed. As for the Socialist International, it seems that it has given the Managua government a blank check believing that everything that Managua does is just fine. I think that it should be watching each and every essential detail, to guarantee that the Nicaraguan elections will be true elections and not Somoza-styled elections.

[Reporter] You just said that though you made the proposal, you don't want to share power. Can you explain this point, because you are a politician and the goal of all politicians is to attain power. The FSLN says that it holds power and it secured that power because of the national unity against Somoza. Does this mean that you, as a politician, or the organization that you lead are not interested in power in Nicaragua?

[Robelo] Thanks for asking that question, because I don't want to leave the listeners of the Voice of Sandino and the Voice of Free Nicaragua with an incorrect impression. What I said is that participation in a new government junta or sharing power, as the Salvadoran guerrillas demand, is not a condition for our participation in the elections. We definitely want power. We want power because we are convinced that we are an alternative, in fact the best alternative for the Nicaraguan people. We want power, but the kind of power that comes from the people through true elections. We don't want to reach agreements and pacts that might lead to participation in power. We are not interested in that. We are interested in the kind of power that is won in elections. We are not interested in power negotiated through agreements and pacts.

RAMIRO VALDES CONCLUDES VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL062000 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, has included an official 5-day working visit to Czechoslovakia. During his stay in this socialist country, the Cuban leader met with Gustav Husak, Czechoslovak chief of state. The two leaders conversed cordially and examined matters related to the grave international situation provoked by the United States and its NATO allies. Gustav Husak and Ramiro Valdes stressed the high level of Czechoslovak-Cuban relations and the efforts made to develop and strengthen them further in all areas.

Vratislav Vajnar, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and minister of interior; Sidroc Ramos Palacios, Cuban ambassador to Czechoslovakia; members of the visiting delegation; and other Czechoslovak officials attended the meeting.

YUGOSLAV HEALTH OFFICIAL VIEWS JOINT ACCORD

FL060119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Borut Miklavcic, public health minister of Slovenia, Yugoslavia, has expressed satisfaction with the way in which the new public health agreement between his country and Cuba is being implemented. He made this remark in a visit to the Cuba Public Health Ministry this afternoon where he was received by Julio Tejas, alternate member of the Central Committee and first vice minister of public health.

Miklavcic was accompanied by Vladimir (Matochek), president of the Medical Equipment Union, and Boris (Pernechev), general director of the [name indistinct] enterprises that produce medical equipment. An exhibit of this equipment was inaugurated at the Havana [name indistinct] Hotel today.

Miklavcic said that the Cuban-Yugoslav public health program has begun with many activities and added that we would like to continue the pace of this joint work. The Yugoslav minister invited Cuba to participate in the preparatory meeting of high level delegations for a subsequent meeting to be held by WHO. This preparatory meeting will be held in Yugoslavia.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH FERNANDEZ MELL

FL060117 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], today met with a Hungarian delegation from the Patriotic People's Front of the Havana neighborhood of Budapest which is visiting Cuba. The Hungarian delegation is headed by (Agost Sandorni), secretary of the front, who said that the neighborhood currently has 40,000 inhabitants. Fernandez Mell said that he hoped that the delegation would be able to objectively acquaint itself with the Cuban lifestyle.

This morning the delegation visited the Havana offices of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution. The members of the delegation said that they were glad to be in Cuba and thanked the ANPP for the invitation.

ANIR PRESIDENT RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

FL061550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Antonio Leon del Monte, party Central Committee member and president of the National Association of Innovators and Efficiency Experts [ANIR], welcomed a large group of members of the Professional Federation of Nicaragua [Federacion Profesional de Nicaragua] that visited the show "My Contribution to the 15th Congress," given at the headquarters of the Cuban Academy of Sciences.

In order to acquire experience that can be applied in their country, the members of the group took an interest in the functioning of the ANIR in Cuba and its future work prospects. Presently, Nicaragua has only the beginnings of a similar organization composed principally of workers.

ICAP SIGNS FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH COLOMBIAN GROUP

FL062026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Colombian-Cuban Friendship House [Casa de Amistad Colombo-Cuba] and the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] have signed a cooperation agreement in Bogota to promote and consolidate friendship between our country and Colombia. According to the agreement, this cooperation will be aimed at continuing to strengthen the ties of friendship, brotherhood, and solidarity between the Colombian and Cuban people.

The Colombian side, the agreement noted, will organize activities for the anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, the birth of Jose Marti, the victory at Giron Beach, and other historical dates. For its part, the ICAP in Havana will commemorate the death of guerrilla priest Camilo Torres, the Comunero Revolt, and Colombian Independence Day on 20 July.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

FL061444 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] In the Mexican capital, Hector Rodriguez Llompert, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, Mexican vice foreign secretary for economic affairs, last night signed a program for the exchange of specialists and technicians. Participating in the ceremony were members of the Mexican Council of Science and Technology [Consejo Mejicano de Ciencia y Tecnologia], who subsequently attended the opening of an exhibit of Cuban books.

SOVIET SHIPS ARRIVE WITH STEEL, GENERAL CARGO

FL060111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Two more Soviet cargo ships arrived at Havana Port today. The Soviet ship (?Manitovorg) has arrived at the port with more than 3,500 tons of containers and equipment and the "Leninskiy Komsomol" is expected to arrive in the next few hours with 13,000 tons of general cargo and steel.

There are a total of 36 ships in Havana's bay, 24 of which are docked. A large number of ships have arrived in Cuban ports since the middle of February. According to estimates, this situation will continue during the first few weeks of March.

The large quantity of goods to be unloaded requires that our port workers put forth their maximum effort, and they need the cooperation of transportation workers and state organizations to accomplish their work efficiently.

PROCESS OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES CONCLUDES

FL061339 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Massive support has characterized the assembly meetings held to nominate candidates for deputy of the People's Government assemblies. The process concluded this Monday in the 14 provinces and special municipality of the Isle of Youth, in accordance with the schedule set for the current electoral process.

According to preliminary information of the National Electoral Commission Computation Center, more than 5,735,000 voters attended the assemblies held in areas and districts, a 91.2 percent turnout of voters. Pinar del Rio Province reported 97.3 percent, followed by Matanzas and Havana City Provinces.

More than 23,000 candidates have been nominated and of these more than 16 percent are women. Almost 24 percent are members of the labor sector. Forty-one percent of the candidates of the previous term were not nominated.

COSTA RICAN NEWSPAPER THREATENED WITH CLOSURE

PA070223 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Carlos Morales Castro, director of SEMANARIO UNIVERSIDAD, an independent weekly newspaper, reiterated that the newspaper's existence is threatened by an intervention committee that in less than 30 days must decide whether this information media can continue to be published. In statements made to (EL DEBATE) newspaper, the former president of Costa Rica's National Union of Journalists accused conservative politicians of trying to silence the weekly newspaper because it does not support U.S. policy in Central America. Morales Castro recalled that the pressure began after the weekly newspaper expressed itself against a series of conferences being sponsored in San Jose by the State Department.

Meanwhile, Radio Reloj, a local radio station, said in a lengthy station commentary that various national sectors have expressed unrest over the militaristic tendencies recently demonstrated by President Luis Alberto Monge's government.

KIRKPATRICK QUOTED ON SALVADORAN MILITARY AID

FL060109 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, has stated that U.S. strategic interests in El Salvador are above the issue of human rights violations in that country. With her usual cynicism, the ambassadress pointed to the need to increase the shipment of military equipment without taking into account political or social factors.

NEW YORK TIMES QUOTED ON SALVADORAN POLICY

FL060113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] According to a NEW YORK TIMES editorial, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy on El Salvador has failed, but there are no signs that he wishes to change his course. The United States has claimed that its policy proposes to bring social peace to El Salvador, but in practice it supports those who have divided society through generations of exploitation and who will try to maintain this situation by taking advantage of power by force, the newspaper added.

It recalled that economic and military aid to the Salvadoran Government has only resulted in a strengthening of the guerrilla forces who have the initiative. In addition, the government has ruined the economy and constantly abuses human rights. Reagan's answer to this failure is to continue on the same tract, the editorial noted, and warned that the United States will suffer another defeat such as that of Vietnam.

NEWSWEEK ON U.S. TRAINING FOR SALVADORAN PILOTS

FL060105 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] NEWSWEEK has reported that about 20 Salvadoran soldiers were recently sent to Fort Rucker, Alabama, to receive Huey helicopter combat pilot training from U.S. experts.

According to the magazine, this measure was taken due to the acute shortage of Salvadoran military helicopter pilots because guerrilla forces have killed many of them. A recent crash between two of these helicopters -- due to rebel fire in which 4 pilots were killed -- left the Salvadoran Air Force with only 15 qualified Huey helicopter pilots, NEWSWEEK added. Salvadoran military officials ordered the pilots to fly alone instead of being accompanied by a copilot, which increases the risk of being hit because of blind spots on one side.

EL SALVADOR'S FMLN CONDEMNS U.S. AGGRESSION

PA062207 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran rebel radio station, has charged that on Saturday Honduran troops penetrated Salvadoran territory through various areas of Morazan Department and reiterated that the United States is using Honduran territory as a springboard for its aggressions against the Salvadoran people. Radio Venceremos has accused the U.S. Government of mining Nicaraguan waters and of attacks against port installations in that country and reiterated the FMLN's decision to reject any U.S. aggression against the Central American region.

Guerrilla commandos have dynamited several high-voltage towers and left more than 20 towns in the northern area of El Salvador without electricity. Meanwhile, in San Salvador they destroyed a strategic power station built at a cost of \$20 million.

NEWSWEEK has stated that more than 20 Salvadoran pilots have gone to Fort Rucker in Alabama to be trained in the handling of combat aircraft because the Pentagon believes that the Salvadoran Air Force does not have enough men to defeat the guerrillas.

Other wires filed reports that Washington has denied a visa for extreme rightist leader Roberto D'Aubuisson, presidential candidate for the ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] party in the elections scheduled for 25 March, to visit the United States. D'Aubuisson is accused of being involved with the death squads.

John Hughes, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, has said that a diplomatic passport was issued for Roberto D'Aubuisson when he was president of the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly. The document lost its validity when he resigned from the office to become ARENA's presidential candidate.

Robert White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, recently described D'Aubuisson as a psychopathic killer. D'Aubuisson is also accused of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder in 1980.

It was also learned that the Christian Democratic Party objected, before the Central Electoral Council, to D'Aubuisson's candidacy, accusing him of being notoriously immoral. The Christian Democrats have also claimed that D'Aubuisson's candidacy is not legal because he has not resigned from his seat as a deputy, and the Salvadoran Constitution establishes that a person holding a popularly elected office cannot run in the elections.

SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS CAUSE POWER OUTAGES

FL060107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have dynamited several electrical powerline towers in San Salvador, causing power failures over a large area, while other guerrilla groups carried out similar attacks in La Paz Department. Official sources reported that the guerrillas placed dynamite charges beside lampposts in the San Salvador neighborhoods of Santa Eugenia and Satelite. More dynamite charges exploded in Soyapango and Tonacatepeque, on the outskirts of San Salvador, and in the western area of Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department, leaving these areas without electricity.

Military sources have reported that since last night government and guerrilla forces have been clashing in an area near Guazapa Hill, but no casualty reports from either side have been issued, EFE said.

HONDURAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ON MISSING, KILLED

FL070200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The arrest of Humberto Vasquez, a civilian employee at the Yankee regional military base of Puerto Castilla, carried out by Honduran soldiers, and Vasquez' subsequent disappearance was reported in Tegucigalpa today.

The report was made by Ramon Custodio Lopez, president of the Honduras Human Rights Commission, who stated that Vasquez, an employee of the military base, was captured after leaving work on 1 February.

The Honduran regional base of Puerto Castilla is a center for counterinsurgency training where 2,000 Salvadoran and 1,200 Honduran soldiers have received instruction from Yankee trainers.

Custodio Lopez said that 58 people have been killed for political reasons in Honduras since 1981 and that another 103 people were reported missing during that time for the same reasons.

NICARAGUA APPROVES ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA ARTICLES

PA062303 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan State Council continues to debate the electoral law, and according to reports the main points of the legal document that will rule the 4 November general elections have already been approved.

The representatives of the political parties and social organizations that comprise this co-legislative organization debated for 3 hours and have approved Articles 65 and 66, which are the guidelines for electoral propaganda.

Article 65 states that the propaganda must respect the supreme values of the homeland and be within the framework of considerations for other parties or alliances, nominated candidates, voters, and the Nicaraguan people. Article 66 states that the electoral campaign must be used by the political parties and alliances to contribute to the civic education of the Nicaraguan people and that immoral measures must never be used.

The State Council, by a majority of votes, also decided to eliminate Article 80 from the law. This article demanded that all political parties present 5,000 signatures as a requirement to participate in the 4 November elections.

REBELS FAIL TO OCCUPY NICARAGUAN BORDER POST

PA062221 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Counterrevolutionary forces operating from Honduras have failed in their attempt to occupy Waspan, a Nicaraguan border post, and returned to Honduran territory from where they continue to harass the border post with mortar fire.

It was learned in Managua that [3-second break in transmission] have died as a result of the aggressions that began on 1 March against Nicaraguan towns in Yelapa Department.

Defense Ministry sources in Managua have said that great concern has been created in the country following yesterday's attack against three Nicaraguan Coast Guard vessels carried out by two speedboats, a gunboat, and two aircraft from Honduras, because this is the first time that the enemy has combined an air and sea attack. The Nicaraguan Government has issued several protest messages in the last few hours to the Tegucigalpa regime and has warned that these aggressions could lead to an incident of serious proportions.

PERU'S PERCOVICH, CARETAS ON SHINING PATH

FL062028 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1204 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Interior Minister Luis Percovich has stated that the Government of Peru has made considerable progress in the repression of armed groups, while another source states that the armed groups are probably regrouping.

After his weekly meeting with President Fernando Belaunde Terry, Interior Minister Percovich stated that government forces have broken up 96 cells and 3 detachments of the clandestine organization Shining Path and, through intelligence operations, prevented revolutionary acts including assassination attempts.

In the last few days, Shining Path has killed five policemen in two attacks in the Andean regions of Ayacucho and Huancavelica; Percovich has said that patrols are pursuing the groups responsible.

The official weekly CARETAS comments that although it is true that Shining Path has fallen back because of the defeats it has suffered, it is probably regrouping.

MEXICAN BANK OFFICIAL ON U.S. PROTECTIONISM

FL062240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Luis Martica de la Madrid, deputy director of the Foreign Trade National Bank, stated in Mexico City today that the exporting of Mexican products to the United States is increasingly difficult because of an increase in U.S. protectionism.

The United States erroneously believes that all Mexican exports are subsidized. It even believes that the National Development Plan is also a subsidy, Martica de la Madrid noted.

He added that the bilateral trade agreement with the United States has not been signed because the U.S. Government is asking for conditions which are not negotiable for the Mexican Government.

After rejecting U.S. charges on subsidies, Martica de la Madrid stressed Mexico's urgent need to seek other markets for its products.

CARIBBEAN ARMY TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS ON BARBADOS

FL061516 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1238 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] The Barbados Government will present the budget for the creation of a regional Caribbean army supported by the United States to parliament for its approval. The army will have its headquarters on Barbados. The Caribbean military force, included in the Reagan administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative, will consist of 1,000 troops from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, St Lucia, St Christopher, and St Vincent.

Colonel (Rudia Lewis), who will direct the military project as commander in chief of the Barbadian Army, presided over a meeting of ranking army officers of Eastern Caribbean countries last week. This meeting coincided with the summit meeting of the heads of government of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

U.S. financial and logistical support for the Caribbean military contingent was guaranteed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on his recent visit to Bridgetown.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR DESIGNATED -- The Council of State has designated Jose Agustin Fernandez de Cossio as Cuba's ambassador to the United Mexican States. At the time of his appointment Fernandez de Cossio was serving as a vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Mar 84 FL]

GDR ATHLETES ARRIVE -- A group of 26 GDR runners have arrived in Havana to train at the Pedro Marrero Stadium for the Olympics in Los Angeles. [Summary] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 5 Mar 84 FL]

OPPOSITION PARTIES SAY GRENADA 'INVASION' SETBACK

FLO62235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2244 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 6 (CANA) -- Members of a dozen opposition communist and revolutionary parties from the Caribbean who met here at the weekend described last October's U.S.-led invasion as a setback to socialism in the region, a spokesman said today.

The Marxist-opposition politicians, from countries including Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Guyana, Dominica, and Guadeloupe, also said that the Caribbean's economic conditions and living standards were deteriorating, threatening the region's peace and security.

Dr Cheddi Jagan, head of the Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP) of Guyana, told a news conference today the meeting felt the invasion of Grenada was a tragic blow for socialism and for the people of the Caribbean." Dr Jagan, who chaired the meeting, said the parties backed the stand taken by Caribbean Community (Caricom) member countries Belize, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bahamas, which opposed the sending of troops to Grenada.

The delegates "concluded that the Grenada tragedy introduced a renewed emphasis on the use of force by U.S. imperialism as a solution to the region's problems," said the former premier of Guyana. Among those problems were listed the state of regional economies and the standard of living. "Participants unanimously agreed that the deteriorating economic situation and the declining living standards of the Caribbean peoples are endangering peace and security in the region," Dr Jagan said.

The meeting was attended by representatives from the Movement for National Liberation (MONALI) of Barbados, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Action Committee for a Socialist Movement (ACSAM) of Curacao, the Dominica Liberation Movement Alliance (DLM), the PPP, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), the Martinique Communist Party, the United Peoples Movement of St Lucia, the February 18th Movement, and the People's Popular Movement (PPM) of Trinidad and Tobago.

Among the participants were former Cuban Ambassador to Guyana Dr Ivan Martinez, who represented the Communist Party of Cuba, Dr Trevor Munroe of the WPJ, chairman of the PPM Michael Als, and Dr James Millet of the February 18th Movement.

DOMINICASUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN TRADE DEFICIT RECORDED

FLO61928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1838 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, March 6 (CANA) -- Dominica recorded a substantial fall in its trade deficit for the first three quarters of last year, when the value of imports exceeded exports by 31.9 million dollars (1 EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.), according to the government statistical department.

For the period January to September 1983 the island exported 54.4 million dollars while imports totalled 86.3 million dollars. The deficit for the corresponding nine months of 1982 was 62.1 million dollars. In the period under review, the department said domestic exports had gone up by 3.1 per cent over the first three quarters of 1982, and added that bananas, household and toilet soaps covered 70.8 per cent in the total domestic exports.

Trade with the rest of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) accounted for 20.1 million dollars in exports, compared to regional imports totalling 29.9 million dollars.

Trinidad and Tobago exported more goods to Dominica than any other Caricom country but Jamaica imported more goods from the island than its Caricom partners.

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

NEW TOURISM DIRECTOR -- Hamilton, Bermuda, March 5 (CANA) -- American Andrew Vladimir has been appointed Bermuda's new director of tourism. A total of 227 applicants sought the 59,000 dollar (U.S.) a year post, which was previously held by Bermudian Colin Selley who retired last year. Vladimir, from Seattle, Washington, began a three-year contract on March 1. During this period a Bermudian will be trained for the post, a government spokesman said. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2118 GMT 5 Mar 84 FL]

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT HAS NO MONEY FOR PROPERTY COMPENSATION

FL062244 Bridgetown CANA in English 2106 GMT 6 Mar 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, March 6 (CANA) -- Four months after last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, an undisclosed number of Grenadians whose properties were damaged have yet to be compensated. The Grenada Government says it has no money to help and has approached agencies and organisations for assistance. It has also asked those affected to be patient.

"I know how (these people) feel. I can understand the situation which faces most of them but the reality of the situation is that, though sympathetic, the government cannot provide any immediate assistance," interim head Nicholas Brathwaite told reporters. "I am asking them as I did at the beginning to have a little patience, and to give the government a little more time while it proceeds to seek assistance on their behalf.

"The government does not have the money to help...so what we have to do is beg to a certain extent, and when you are begging you can never tell how long it takes you before you get results," Brathwaite said.

Grenadians whose houses and properties were bombed and damaged during the military action were disappointed when the U.S. military said that under American law, it could only indemnify certain specific damage -- for instance if one of their vehicles collided with that of civilian or any careless action by troops carrying out searches.

Brathwaite said the government was "gravely concerned" about the plight of nationals who received no compensation from the U.S. "We have discussed this at several meetings of the Advisory Council, and we have thought about several approaches, and I am beginning to get the feeling that in a few months from now we might see a breakthrough. We are exploring all the avenues, and I think I can't say this quite confidently, but I hope that in the next few months we might be able to do something to help these people," he said.

Brathwaite declined to name any of the organisations and agencies which the interim government has approached for assistance, but said "the fact is that we are trying to help, and we know it is a problem."

VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM TO BEGIN IN MARCH

FL062300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2230 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Mar 6 (CANA) -- Enumeration of Grenada's voters in preparation for general elections later this year will begin at month-end and run for about six weeks, according to a document before the island's interim government.

The report made available to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) said that the cut off date for the registration of voters is the end of August. The three-page document said that persons reaching age 18 before September 1, 1984 will be included in the new voter's list. It said Grenada was introducing for the first time a system of registration involving personal interview and photographing (for ID cards) of voters based on that existing in Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and other Commonwealth Caribbean countries.

Grenadians last voted in a general election in 1976. Two coups in 1979 and 1983 torpedoed the electoral process. The last, a boody takeover by the Army, triggered a U.S.-led invasion last October to restore elected government.

The non-political interim government installed after the invasion has promised elections by the end of 1984.

When contacted, supervisor of elections Roy Chasteau declined to comment on the document, but said that as far as he knew the plans for enumeration were near completion.

Chasteau said it is hoped that within the next week Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon would give the oath to all those persons appointed to serve as enumerators and registration officers for the elections.

He also stated that Barbados and Jamaica would be helping the electoral office here in the technical training of the 133 enumerators.

JAMAICAREYNOLDS MOVE JOLTS BAUXITE INDUSTRY RECOVERY

FL052151 Bridgetown CANA in English 1927 GMT 5 Mar 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, March 5 (CANA) -- Jamaica, gearing this year for an anticipated recovery in its vital bauxite industry, has been badly jolted by the decision of the American Reynolds Metal Co to end its mining activities here and to pull out of the island by mid-year.

The Reynolds move, which in effect means its backing out of a company in which Jamaica owns 51 per cent of the shares, was another heavy body blow to an already precariously perched economy. And political sources say it is bound to complicate already tough negotiations the Edward Seaga government is conducting with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a badly needed stand-by credit facility and the Fund's "seal of approval" to talk to Western bankers and donor nations. The issue has raised again here the behaviour of transnational corporations in dealing with Third World countries.

The bauxite/alumina industry is Jamaica's most important foreign exchange earner, but it has been under the weather as the world recession and the falling demand for aluminium, the super-kk metal of which it is the main ingredient, pushed down production from 12 million tonnes in 1980, to 7.7 million tonnes last year. Jamaica has net earnings of around 230 million U.S. dollars from bauxite last year, 19.3 per cent lower than 1982.

The start of recovery in the American economy that has positively affected sectors such as the motor car and building industries has been a good sign to local industry planners, and Jamaica was forecasting 1984 output at 10.5 million tonnes.

The shock announcement by Reynolds has probably sliced 1.5 million tonnes from that target, and has sent the government scurrying to Washington to seek a U.S. purchase of more Jamaican bauxite for America's strategic mineral stockpile.

The Seaga administration is hurriedly putting together other initiatives, hoping to keep plant operations going.

Reynolds, the industry's pioneer here, has had a 40-year association with Jamaica, starting in 1943 when it made preliminary investigations of the island's bauxite potential.

Jamaican businessman and lawyer Leslie Ashenheim argued in a weekend speech that Jamaica begged for the pull out when in 1974 "it unilaterally broke its contract with the bauxite companies and legislated a large bauxite levy." That year the Manley regime imposed a production levy (after resistance during negotiations by the companies) at the rate of 7.5 per cent of the average realised price for primary ingot, quadrupling the country's earnings in one go.

Jamaica's Mining and Energy Minister Hugh Hart said that Reynolds had been offered an irresistible deal by an existing partner in a take-or-pay consortium.

The take-or-pay contracts developed during growth in the industry when two or more companies combined to open mines and build plants under arrangements that their allocation of either bauxite or alumina must be taken or paid for.

When the recession reached the aluminium industry and smelters and alumina refineries began to close, a bauxite surplus developed, sharpened by the take-or-pay contracts. As Hart pointed out, with many companies obliged to take and pay for the bauxite under their agreements and with nothing to do with it because of the idle capacity, many were more than anxious to dispose of the ore at substantially discounted prices.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga, complaining that Reynolds had only informed the government of its decision a few days before the announcement, said the closure would leave a 100 million JCA dollar (one JCA dollar; 30 cents U.S.) gap in the fiscal budget and 33 million U.S. dollars in the foreign exchange budget. The budget was being discussed with the IMF before an agreement for a 180 million U.S. dollar credit facility, and said Seaga: "The immediate result (of the Reynolds action) is that it will now be exceedingly difficult to maintain the timetable of the IMF discussions, the deadline for which is the end of this week."

Mining Minister Hart initially said he was not surprised by the Reynolds decision. But he was surprised, Hart said in a letter to the press, that Reynolds had not seen it fit to discuss the matter with the government beforehand "in order to allow us the opportunity to find a formula to avoid the effects of closure."

Reynolds' decision was all the more suprising, he added, "in view of the fact that as recently as two months ago, the company had positively stated in discussions that they would be mining one-and-a-half million tonnes of bauxite in Jamaica during 1984."

Leader of the opposition People's National Party (PNP) Michael Manley said that the government should not have been surprised at all for the signals were there. He referred to a quarrel last April when Hart had accused the company of "spite and blackmail" when it laid off 100 workers after failing in an attempt to gain the contract to supply the United States for its mineral stockpile.

In so far as the company had not formally advised the government of its intention to close and discuss the issue with them, "I want to state, on behalf of the PNP, that we absolutely disagree and disapprove of that form of conduct." But he said "neo-colonialist voices like Mr Seaga's" had given encouragement to multinational corporations (MNCs) for this type of behavior, by attempting to split the Third World movement during the fight for a new international economic order (NIEO) and specific elements such as the code of conduct for the MNCs.

Manley has suggested that the government follow the bauxite policies of his administration and mobilise "a major international effort" to find new markets. It should also explore new partnership possibilities, unfettered by ideological considerations. "If it is part of a feasible plan to keep the operations going effectively; for what it means in production, revenue, worker security, and opportunity, we suggest that they do not allow ideological considerations to stand in the way of what the total ownership of the company might be like in the future."

At the time of the Reynolds announcement Seaga said he had advised the U.S. Government of the pull out and "indicated... that it would be appropriate" that Washington make further purchases for stockpiling, thus giving the government a one-year breathing space to explore all avenues to restore production.

Through previous deals, the U.S. has helped to shore up the industry by its purchase of three million tonnes of bauxite for stockpiling.

INDIA FORMALLY BECOMES 11TH MEMBER OF IBA

FLO62010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1831 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, March 6 (CANA) -- India yesterday formally became a member of the International Bauxite Association when its ambassador in Kingston, Ram Lal, lodged the instruments of accession with the Jamaican Foreign Ministry.

Jamaica is the depository of IBA instruments.

Indian membership brings the IBA to 11, and its application was approved by the Council of Ministers last November. The other IBA members are Australia, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Suriname, and Yugoslavia. Jamaica's foreign minister, Hugh Shearer, said at the admission ceremony it was an "excellent thing" to have India as an IBA member.

In discussing the objectives of the IBA, Shearer said that there was a need for producer countries to protect their interest, and to the extent that India's membership could strengthen the mechanism of protection, it was a doubly welcomed development.

India in 1979 estimated to have recoverable bauxite reserves of over two billion tonnes. In 1982 it produced approximately 1.9 million tonnes of bauxite, 569,000 tonnes of alumina, and 215,000 tonnes of aluminium.

Shearer said that neither the IBA nor its members were hostile to the multinational corporations involved in bauxite production, but they had to ensure that a fair share of the benefits from production remain to help improve the quality of life in the producing countries. India's membership would assist this process, he said.

Ambassador Lal said that his country was happy to join the other members "in putting our shoulders to the wheel" to achieve the objectives of the IBA.

The IBA was established in the 1970's, aiming to develop along the lines of the oil producers cartel. However, bauxite here lacks the strategic value of oil, and the IBA has not developed the same sort of muscle, operating mainly to exchange information. It annually recommends a reference price for bauxite and alumina.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INCE TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO VENEZUELA

FLO51718 Bridgetown CANA in English 1615 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, March 5 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago's external affairs minister, Dr Basil Ince, will pay an official visit to Venezuela next week at the invitation of that country's new Foreign Minister Dr Isidro Morales Paul, an official statement here said.

It said matters to be discussed by the two foreign ministers include cooperation between Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela in the field of energy, the state of negotiations on a new fishing agreement between the two countries, and the delimitation of maritime boundaries.

Economic and commercial co-operation, in particular the promotion of trade, tourism and investment, will also figure prominently in the discussions, the statement said.

It is expected that arrangements will be made for another meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago/Venezuela Mixed Commission and for a Trinidad and Tobago trade exhibition to visit Venezuela.

Meanwhile, the fifth meeting of the joint technical committee of the Trinidad and Tobago/Venezuela Fisheries Commission takes place here this week, the statement said.

The meeting will continue the process of information gathering and exchange of data between technicians of both countries under the 1977 Trinidad and Tobago/Venezuela Fishing Agreement. This is to further the work on a preliminary survey of fisheries resources in the area.

Following this meeting, the third meeting of officials to renegotiate a new fishing agreement between the two countries will be held in Port-of-Spain from March 28 to 30. The current agreement signed in 1977 expires in May 1984.

SUGAR WORKERS BEGIN STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASES

FL051448 Bridgetown CANA in English 1422 GMT 5 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 5 (CANA) -- About 1,000 workers at eight of Guyana's 10 state-owned sugar estates went on strike today to protest the state-owned sugar company's delay in paying them increments retroactive to June 1979, a union official said.

The workers, mainly clerical, supervisory, and medical staff and sugar boilers, are represented by the National Association of Agricultural, Commercial, Technical, Employees (NAACIE). There are about 27,000 workers in the sugar industry, 17,000 of whom are represented by the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union (GAWU).

The strike followed the expiration of a 72-hour strike ultimatum which the union had issued to the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) over the non-payment of the increments to its 1,200 members. NAACIE general secretary, Nankishore Gopaul, said the union has been waiting "since October 4, 1983, for the corporation to comply with a decision of the appeal court, made in favour of NAACIE."

Sugar is the second most important foreign exchange earner here.

Industry May Be Affected

FL061642 Bridgetown CANA in English 1519 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 6 (CANA) -- Guyana sugar industry officials say that a strike by 1,000 key personnel which began yesterday could begin to seriously affect the industry within a few days. "Unless there is a settlement within a day or two, we will be in real trouble," an official at the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) said, without elaborating.

The striking workers, a mere fraction of the 27,000 workers in the industry, are clerical, supervisory, paramedical staff and sugar boilers described by Guysuco as key personnel. They are all members of the National Association of Agricultural, Commercial, and Industrial Employees (NAACIE), which is demanding the implementation of a court decision last year granting them an increase in increments retroactive to June 1979.

"There is nothing to negotiate and we can only hope that there can be some settlement before the strike begins to take full effect within another day or two," a Guysuco official said. The official said that since the court decision on October 4, 1983, the workers have been waiting for the corporation to comply with the order, but as yet nothing concrete has been done. "The matter is now engaging the attention of the higher authorities and we can only hope that some firm decisions will be made soon," the official said.

Sugar is Guyana's number two foreign exchange earner here and a lengthy strike could have serious repercussions for the industry, although the bulk of the industry's workers, 17,000, come from the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union (GAWU), which has made no comment so far on the matter.

The other union in the industry, the Guyana Field Foreman and Supervisors Union (GFFSU), in a statement said it has told NAACIE "that no field foreman or forewoman shall perform the duty on sugar estates, like that of those workers who fall under NAACIE's category and are presently not working for the reason they know best." The GFFSU has about 500 members in the sugar industry.

GDF FIRES ON SOUTH KOREAN BOAT; SAILOR KILLED

FL051416 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 4 (CANA) -- A South Korean sailor was killed when the marine wing of the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) opened fire on one of three trawlers which allegedly attempted to ram the patrol boat "Pecari" in Guyana's territorial waters, the Army reported today. The incident occurred yesterday after personnel on the "Pecari" challenged the trawlers, the Army said in a statement.

The trawlers ignored the warnings from the "Pecari," "and one of them attempted to ram the patrol boat," the Army said, adding that the Guyanese retaliated with a burst of machine gun fire. The soldiers later boarded the trawlers, which were brought to Port Georgetown.

A spokesman for the GDF said the trawlers are jointly owned by South Korea and United States interests, and operate out of neighbouring Suriname.

Trawlers Seized; 12 Sailors Held

FL061702 Bridgetown CANA in English 1536 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 6 (CANA) -- A Guyanese man and a Barbadian are among 12 seafarers being held here following the seizure by the authorities of three South Korea and U.S.-owned trawlers accused of operating illegally in Guyana's waters, the police reported today.

The two West Indians were not identified, but the police named the trawler captains as Lee Hyum-Jong, Jeong Chong-hwan and Huc Hyungu, and said they were South Koreans. Charges against the three are expected to be made by Thursday, a police spokesman said.

In a statement, the Guyana Defence Force (GDF) said the three trawlers -- "Makandra Number Two," "Se Chong Number 11," and "Se Chong Number 22" -- were caught in Guyana's territorial waters by the patrol boat "Pecari." When challenged, the "Makandra Number Two" attempted to ram the patrol boat, and soldiers opened fire with a machine gun, killing one of the South Koreans, Kim Hounng-mun, the GDF said. The Guyanese soldiers later boarded the three trawlers, which were escorted to Port Georgetown. The boats are now berthed at the Guyana fisheries wharf, two miles south of here.

POLICE CHIEF ANNOUNCES ANTIMARIJUANA CAMPAIGN

FL051652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1822 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, March 3 (CANA) -- Guyana police have begun a country-wide anti-marijuana campaign, which has already led to the discovery of thousands of plants and the destruction of large quantities of seeds, Deputy Commissioner Skip Roberts said here. Seven persons have been arrested.

The crime chief said the police narcotics squad, "in an effort to arrest the situation of the reported widespread cultivation and use of marijuana in Guyana, has initiated a series of exercises along the Linder Soesdyke Highway," 20 miles south of Georgetown. Roberts said several large cultivations of marijuana had been destroyed, along with 50 pounds of seeds.

DOMINICAN REPUBLICMAO POLICE DENY CHARGE ON ARREST OF HAITIANS

FL031619 Santo Domingo Radio M11 Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Mar 84

[Text] Mao -- The police have denied that they are persecuting Haitians residing in this community. They stated that a statement which the Flavio [name indistinct] Student Front issued to the media in this regard is not true.

A Mao police note stated that no Haitians have been arrested in that town in the past few days and that the student report is not true. The note added that this kind of report only serves to sow anxiety among Haitians residing in Mao.

In addition, police noted that there isn't a single Haitian in [words indistinct] prison.

PERUSEMINAR ON NUCLEAR REACTORS OPENS 6 MARCH

PY061720 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Text] Representatives from different countries of the continent today attended the opening of a seminar on low- and medium-power nuclear reactors for Latin America. The president of the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute, Juan Barrera Delgado, said that the seminar was organized in view of the international energy problems, especially in Latin America, and that it deals with the use of nonconventional energy sources. He added that the seminar will continue until Friday, 9 March, and that several experts, including some from Europe, will give lectures.

URUGUAYREGISTRATION OF VOTERS NEARING COMPLETION

PY061828 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Mar 84

[Excerpt] Only 40,000 persons have not yet registered at the voters' rolls of the Electoral Court, court member Dr Nelson (Bittel) has told Radio El Espectador. (Bittel) added that when election time arrives, practically all citizens in the country will be enrolled. (Bittel) said that so far no official petition has been filed requesting that polling stations be set up in the departments bordering on Argentina to allow Uruguayans residing in Argentina to cast their votes.